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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume IV. No. 6. Royal Oak, Michigan September 27, 1937

FRAME LAW TO ABOLISH TAX EXEMPT U. S. BONDS

Foreign Plotters Affect Market

Editorial Confidences

NOT one of the 16 Principles of Social Justice has ever been challenged.

Through all the mistakes and political misadventures of the National Union for Social Justice; during the whole period of undirected and undisciplined activity of Social Justice study clubs; and now in the period of organization for Social Justice Councils, no opponent of a program of Christian social justice for America **has ever joined battle on a single one of these 16 principles.**

Do you realize what that means?

We have an **unassailable** program. Surely it is worth study as a sound basis for later action.

* * *

THE editorial staff of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** refuses to waste further time on "false targets." While we are TALKING about Communism, John L. Lewis, the C. I. O., and the war in China—and all the other facets of the disordered world picture that divert readers of the daily newspapers — nothing is getting done positively FOR social justice.

If any of these modern movements have a contribution to make toward advancing social justice in America, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** will be glad to give them a story and, perhaps, even dust off the **SOCIAL JUSTICE** laurel wreath for a deserved award. If they have no such contribution to make, space in this journal is going to be too valuable to waste on "false issues."

* * *

The sixteen principles of social justice, and the task of getting something done about them in busy and indifferent America, is a full day's work.

Meantime, the duty of telling the story behind the world's news will continue to be carried on. In fact, that task remains almost alone for **SOCIAL JUSTICE** to perform. We shall not shirk it.

Hope to Reap Gold Profit, Stocks, Too

Designs of These Internationalists Bend Government Policy on Gold Holdings

By Robert H. Hemphill
SOCIAL JUSTICE Staff Writer

NEW YORK, N. Y. — This last ten days the stock market had three spectacular slumps. All the financial newspapers have pictured the sharp chiselers in Wall Street as running around looking under the bed, into closets and other hiding places trying to discover what has happened to stocks in the face of increasing corporate earnings.

Camouflage, of course. **The real big shots know precisely what was happening.**

European international stock market gamblers, who have been the principal buyers of American stocks for the last three years, were selling stocks and, with a portion of the resultant funds, were buying commodities, wheat, corn, cotton and meat products, as a hedge against increasing war threats in Europe.

Hope to Reap Profit on Gold

There is another angle to this picture, however. Europeans are now large holders of our securities, including government bonds, just as they were in 1929. A large portion of the stocks of our leading companies were purchased at fractions of the present price. Last week's European selling may have been to some extent trial balloons to determine how far the market would react to dumping some of their holdings.

They paid for these American securities in gold, on the present basis of $35 per ounce of gold. If now they could induce our government to return to the old gold standard

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'Mr. Morgenthau Wouldn't Know'

—But he might ask a relative. At the time of his appointment, the incumbent Secretary of the Treasury boasted to a SOCIAL JUSTICE staff writer and other newspaper writers that he "knew nothing about finance or banking." His relationship by marriage or consanguinity to some experts in the subject make his boasted ignorance of little handicap. Some of these kindred include the Lehmans of whom Herbert is governor of New York; the international firm of J. & W. Seligman, the Lewissohns, the Warburgs and the Strauses. Furthermore, his assistant, Earle Bailie, is a member of the firm of J. & W. Seligman. Portrait of Mr. Morgenthau by Wide World service.

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Committee Goes Beyond President

Tentative Draft of Bill To Catch the Wealthy "Dodgers" Hits at Tax Free Securities

Social Justice Principle No. 12—I believe in the abolition of tax exempt bonds.

President Roosevelt's pious message on tax avoidance at the last session of Congress, written chiefly as a demogogic stunt to divert the attention of the nation from the controversial court packing plan, may produce some wholesome benefits not contemplated by White House strategists.

Word comes from Washington that the tentative draft of a measure to stitch tax loopholes, being readied by a special committee for action at the next congressional session, proposes plugging one loophole that the President did not mention when he excoriated wealthy tax dodgers.

Would Abolish Tax Exempt Bonds

According to reports, the committee is prepared to recommend that government bonds, held almost entirely by money changers and big-shot industrialists—the poor cannot afford to invest in them—be taken from the tax-exempt list.

This news is almost too good to be true. Whether or not such a far-reaching reform can be accomplished over the protests of the Federal Reserve System and Wall Street is a question that will have to be decided some time before Congress meets again.

In view of the way the President has consistently protected the racket of international bankers since he assumed office, he and his legislative allies are almost sure to oppose tapping this source of revenue.

The tentative draft of the tax bill also provides for a levy on government salaries, now untouched by the tax collect-

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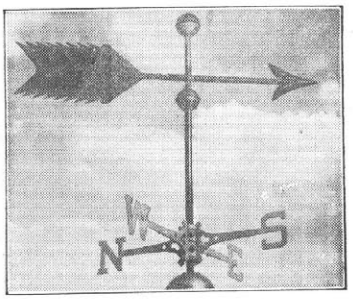

THE INDICATOR

WHAT few people realize, even after long study of its teachings, is that Pope Pius XI delivered, in his encyclical, **"Quadragesimo Anno,"** one of the most powerful indictments of demagoguery ever penned.

* * *

The underlying theme of Pius' entire teaching on social and economic matters is a plea for the reform of human society based on the divine ideal of order.

Pius quotes St. Thomas of Aquin's perfect definition of order and attaches thereto his ideal of a society freed from the mortal maladjustments which afflict the world today and are rapidly bringing it to the very brink of universal chaos.

"Order, as the Angelic Doctor well defines, is unity arising from the apt arrangement of a plurality of objects; hence true and genuine social order demands various members of society, joined together by a common bond."

* * *

What that common bond is which must join all the classes of society together in sympahetic and unified effort, if civilization is to endure, is made crystal clear by the Pope as he sums up his observations on the state of the world by giving what he knows to be the unfailing remedies for the world's malady. He says:

> "Then only will it be possible to unite all in harmonious striving for the common good, when all sections of society have the intimate conviction that they are members of a single family and children of the same Heavenly Father, and further that they are 'one body in Christ and everyone members of another.'

* * *

> **"Workingmen will lay aside all feeling of hatred or envy, which the instigators of social strife arouse so skillfully.** Not only will they cease to feel weary of the position assigned to them by Divine Providence in human society; they will become proud of it, well aware that every man by doing his duty is working usefully and honorably for the common good, and is following in the footsteps of Him, Who, being in the form of God, chose to become a carpenter among men, and to be known as the son of a carpenter."

* * *

WHAT, you may be asking yourself, has all this to do with demagogues and demagoguery?

Simply this. Pius places the hope of the world on the orderly union of all classes for the common good.

The demagogue is the arch enemy of order and unity. The demagogue fattens on class hatred, cannot come into power except by appealing to class hatred, and cannot continue in power unless class hatred is maintained.

The demagogue is the beneficiary of social and economic chaos.

* * *

ALTOGETHER too much emphasis is placed on the condemnation of the practices of capitalism and capitalists, on Communism and Communists found in the Pope's encyclical. Too little heed is paid to that portion of the work which might be captioned "Remedies."

* * *

Virtually every hard word Pius found it necessary to say about the capitalists and about working classes was said not for the purpose of condemning either class to eternal perdition.

He found it inescapable to say some very unkind things by way of a necessary analysis of the evils which afflict all human society.

About the rich, for example, he said:

> "Capital, however, was long able to appropriate to itself excessive advantages; it claimed all the products and profits and left to the laborer the barest minimum necessary to repair his strength and to insure the continuation of his class. For by an inexorable economic law, it was held, all accumulation of riches must fall to the share of the wealthy, while the workingman must remain perpetually in indigence or reduced to the minimum need for existence."

* * *

That is a sharp rebuke for the prevailing philosophy of the rich during the era of "laissez faire." But the Pope does not conclude from such an analysis of the past that the capitalist should be eternally berated or that he should be the object of the revengeful reprisals of peoples or governments.

As was made evident by the pronouncent of Leo XIII, that **"capital needs labor and labor needs capital,"** the Pope's purpose in arraigning the capitalist class was to indicate that a vital member of society had failed in an essential duty to society.

* * *

THE remedy pronounced by the Pope, which is really the end and purpose of the whole encyclical, is just the opposite of typical demagoguery.

The members of society, the various classes, capital and labor must learn to live together and work together as members of the same family.

* * *

The functions of the classes are not to change; there still must be men to perform the humble functions of the laboring man; there still must be men, gifted with the ability to manage, to plan, to direct, who will perform the function of correlating the efforts of their fellows.

The classes must remain and social justice demands the efforts of both capital and labor.

THE reformation of the social order can come about only through a new inspiration to all classes—the realization of the common fatherhood of God.

The solution of the world's seemingly hopeless dilemma can never be found in the supremacy of any class for the unarguable reason that no class of men is, ever has been, or ever will be self-sufficient. God did not make the world that way.

* * *

The demagogue is a deceiver. He promises to uplift the common man, the forgotten man, the worker, the proletariat, (or whatever the popularly appealing word may be) by tearing down the other classes.

The demagogue makes one class or another the object of hatred by the use of invectives and cleverly wrought phrases such as "economic royalist," "Tory," "defeatist lawyer," or some other catchphrase designed to set the classes at one another's throats.

* * *

The demagogue urges the laboring man to nurture his hatred and envy and Pope Pius calls such men the "instigators of social strife."

* * *

THE Pope believes that we are all **"one body in Christ and everyone members one of another."** It is obvious then that his intent is to instruct the members of society to work together with the harmony and common interest that characterizes the members of one body.

The Pope believes, moreover, that since we are members of the body of Christ our common interests transcend merely wordly, merely temporal ends.

The common good has its objective in the spiritual and eternal.

* * *

The demagogue obscures the transcendent objective of the common good by placing all value on the merely temporal and the purely material.

By so doing he reveals in himself the same evils that he condemns in the capitalist.

Both have forgotten that man's destiny lies in eternity and that the affairs of time are merely means to the transcendent end.

* * *

Both demagogue, and the "royalists" whom he pillories (and, for that matter, the envious and hate-ridden laborer), are blind to the true economy of creation.

All are animated by degrading greed —the greed for power that unbalances the unity of human progress.

* * *

What are we to think of those "interpreters" of Pius who concentrate on his analysis of the ills of the world to the exclusion of the all-important remedies he would apply?

They are little demagogues, camp followers of the great demagogues of the world.

Message to Social Justice Councils

Principle 2

A Just, Living, Annual Wage

THE second principle of social justice, namely, **a just living, annual wage,** is based upon the philosophy expressed in the parable of the laborers in the vineyard: (Matt. xx, 1-16).

"The Kingdom of Heaven is like to an householder who went out early in the morning to hire laborers into his vineyard. And, having agreed with the laborers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard. And, going out about the third hour, he saw others standing in the market place idle. And he said to them: Go you also into my vineyard, and I will give you what shall be just. And they went their way. And again he went out about the sixth hour and the ninth hour, and did in like manner. But about the eleventh hour he went out and found others standing, and he saith to them: Why stand you here all the day idle? They say to him: Because no man hath hired us. He saith to them: Go you also into my vineyard. And when evening was come, the lord of the vineyard saith to his steward: Call the laborers and pay them their hire, beginning from the last even to the first. When, therefore, they were come that came about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny. But when the first also came, they thought that they should receive more: they also received every man a penny. And, receiving it, they murmured against the master of the house, saying: These last have worked but one hour, and thou hast made them equal to us that have borne the burden of the day and the heats. But he, answering, said to one of them: Friend, I do thee no wrong. Didst thou not agree with me for a penny? Take what is thine, and go thy way; I will also give to this last even as to thee. Or, is it not lawful for me to do what I will? Is thy eye evil, because I am good?

* * *

Here, we find the basis for the expression, "A just and living wage." To those who would bear the heat and burden of the day there was given a just wage. To those others who joined in the work at the vineyard at the third and the sixth and the other hours there was bestowed not only a just wage for the meager time of their labor, but also a living wage. Through no fault of those who were hired latterly —because they said: "There was no man to hire us"—were they deprived of working. But because they are citizens; because they are human beings who have a right to earn their livelihood, that livelihood must be extended to them, if the master of the vineyard or the government of the country fails to supply them with constant work.

Some one is liable to interpose and say that such a policy is idealistic and impractical. Yes; impractical to the corporations with no social consciousness or social responsibility whose profits run into the millions. But let these corporations bear in mind that the most practical Person Who ever graced our earth was Jesus Christ; that He possessed more wisdom and understanding and solicitude for the human race than did all the Solomons of history.

By no means are we insinuating either the wisdom or the practicability of the dole system or of any other haphazard system of corporal almsgiving. It is our opinion that a government which is forced to temporize in doles has been a neglectful government in not having provided, as far as humanly possible, the purchasing power to consume the produce of the workshops, the fields and the sources of productive labor.

* * *

IT is true that the government has no control over the weather; over frost and pestilence and rainless summers. These are emergencies. But considering the normal condition of affairs, are we willing to admit the theory that every American citizen who is willing to work and who wants work must be considered as one of the last called laborers in the vineyard, and, therefore, worthy of his livelihood not in the sense of a beggar, but in the sense of a citizen who is justified to receive it? Christ has sanctioned this policy. Shall not we, also? Why disregard it?

This suggestion must not be misinterpreted in the light of any new fangled socialism. Nor must it be misinterpreted in the sense that personal ambition or individual talent should be penalized to the extent that the better class of workman should receive no more than the slovenly laborer or the careless artisan. A decent minimum is imperative. The better class can earn more.

Unless we Americans meet and conquer this question of labor there is grave possibility of its being settled by Communism.

* * *

Let us take into consideration the following three fundamental facts. First, man is a social citizen. Second, he and every other citizen has the right to preserve his life. Third, the primary law of physical preservation is essentially connected with labor.

Does it not follow, then, that the state, or the government, must provide labor in order that the individual citizen may live? Does it not follow logically that the state must be interested in the steady productivity of the farm, the railroad, the factory, the mine and the mill in order that constant needs for life will exist?

There is no one who dares assert that any factory or mill or mine may run as it please without just supervision by the state officials, whose first care is the lives and the continuance of the lives of its citizens. This is the logical conclusion if you admit that a government exists of the people, by the people and for the people.

By no means does this government supervision imply that the state shall own either factory or mill or farm or mine. By no means does this logic lead us from the pathway of reason into the quicksands of collectivism. It does imply, however, that both human rights and state rights, which latter, after all, are only an amplification of the former, shall take precedence over industrial rights and commercial rights greedily guarded by the few.

* * *

This possession of such great power by a few came about through the operations of modern capitalism which developed contemporaneously with the birth of mass production-ism. It was evident from the first that the few fortunate men who controlled the issuance of money and credit soon would gain control of all the implements for production. It was likewise established as a policy, under modern capitalism, that the laborer who worked in the factory would be

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Study Club Not Abolished By Councils

Following the discontinuance of National Union, many members banded together forming Social Justice Study Clubs and Forums. While a few cherished certain selfish political ideas, the greater number have proved sincere in their declaration for the advancement of social justice.

Certain of the latter groups appear to be needlessly disturbed over this question of forming Social Justice Councils. They have interpreted this as indicating a discontinuance of the close, friendly relations which have been established during the past months, and a general disintegration of their organization.

To such groups we address a word to correct this erroneous impression.

Social Justice Councils are merely an amplification of the good qualities of your organization. The spirit of friendship and co-operation is not only to be retained, but increased and expanded through personal contacts.

Consider for a moment the growth of the Christian faith. What would have been the result had the apostles remained but a small group of believers, instead of following the command to "go forth?" There is a need today for missionaries to spread the gospel of social justice. The "distant lands" are all about us—in our communities, our workshops, among our friends, yes, even in our own homes.

If, within a Study Club of 50 members, there are but 15 capable of such missionary work and they, in turn, convert an average of but five each, the converts immediately exceed in number the original group. A multiplication of their respective contacts gives a rough idea of how effective this personal conversion to social justice really is.

Each of the 15 missionaries, having thus established a Council, will be meeting with the others at Moderators' meetings and, by sharing experiences and sympathizing with each other's problems, these friendships, instead of being broken, are more closely bound. In addition to all this, the original 15 would have an encouraging effect upon the other 35, until the same faces, formerly seen at the Study Club meetings, will appear at the Council of Moderators.

Until this final goal has been achieved, there is nothing to prevent the continuance of the Study Club. However, the Club itself is but a stepping stone from which to graduate into the higher order of being an Organizer or Moderator of a Council.

Know America Contest Has Wide Appeal

Knowledge is power. To know a fact and be able to convey the knowledge to another is a boon to personal prestige.

The purpose of our **"KNOW AMERICA"** Contest now moving into its 15th week is to make readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE "America-conscious." There is a distinct wave of renewed patriotism sweeping the United States. The people are returning to thoughts of nationalism. They are beginning to realize that in all this world there is no nation like ours—and they are beginning to HUNGER for knowledge of America.

As a contestant in our "KNOW AMERICA" Contest you are asked 50 questions dealing with conditons in the United States, its past and present. They are very simple questions. Any American citizen, youth or adult, should be able to choose the proper answer from a list of suggestions. Hundreds of letters are coming to our desks saying that participation in the great competition is a "liberal education" in itself.

335 Will Win

Of course, apart from the educational side, there are the material rewards to go to the 335 readers who come out ahead. It must be admitted that $2,750.00 is no delicate sum of money. That is the size of check which will go forward to the winner of the Grand Prize. The Second Prize of $1,250.00 will come in very handy to its new possessor. The Third Prize of $500.00 conjures up several ideas as to what it could be spent for the coming winter. And there are 332 other awards ranging from $200.00 down to $5.

In most contests there are only the prizes to be taken into account. In this great Contest there are not only the cash awards, but also hours and days of genuine benefit to be had in working out solutions to the 50 questions.

Idea for Autumn

Summer's heat is over. So are vacation days. The long, cool evenings of fall are here. It is "fireside time" in America. Let the family gather for an hour or two this week and discuss the 30 picture-questions reprinted in this issue. Read the questions and suggestions aloud. Then listen for the big debate. Some will hold out for certain answers. Others will disagree. That's what makes a contest. Then let one member of the family set down in the Coupon the concensus of opinion. Or, better yet, let all members enter the Contest. It would stand to reason that the more members of a family in the competition the greater the chance of the Grand Prize coming to that family, wouldn't it?

Only a few weeks remain before more than $7,700.00 in cash awards will go out. Another harvest of prizes from this weekly review! Today's issue brings to your table every picture-question which has appeared in the Contest thus far. This is done for the convenience of those who for one reason or another have delayed their entrance into the Contest. The time is passing. Soon the opportunity to enter and win will have passed forever.

Washington, D. C.

SOCIAL JUSTICE can be had in Washington, D. C., from Mr. J. C. Kelly, United Printers, 512 G. Street, N.W.

In recent weeks this office has been flooded with requests for the names of dealers from whom the paper could be acquired in the Capital. Many former dealers in Washington had to cancel their orders for lack of sales.

The Washington problem would seem to be simply a matter of getting dealers and customers together. Members of Social Justice Councils can help this situation.

Announcing to Social Justice Council Members

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The Spots of the Leopard

THE ways of the politician are devious.

There will be material for much amusement during the next few weeks as the nation watches Hugo L. Black trying to wriggle out of the mess he got himself into when he was so stupid as to take two contradictory oaths—the oath of the Klansman and the oath of the Supreme Court Justice.

On the other hand there is something profoundly serious about the wriggling that will be done. It will test the straight thinking of the American people.

Will they let Black and the New Dealers get away with it? Will Black wriggle out of the entanglements he wove for himself and sit as a Supreme Court Justice?

If Black had never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan, if he had never taken its oath of hatred for his fellow citizens, he would immediately have said so in a public statement.

He has not denied his Klan membership—in fact, he has put himself at extreme inconvenience to dodge newspaper men so that he could avoid making any kind of a statement on a matter that has shocked the entire nation.

Probably he is fighting for time to concoct an answer that will make sense.

In view of the documentary evidence which has been produced to show that he definitely was a member of the Klan, it is not to be expected that he will deny his former affiliation.

More probably he will dodge that point entirely and merely deny his present membership. He will presumably try to make himself appear before the American people as a truly repentant sinner against American ideals.

The grave question is: Will the American people let him get away with it?

One can believe in the sincerity of the penitent who has fallen the victim of human weakness. But can one trust the penitence of a man who has deliberately leagued himself with an organized campaign of unChristian hate?

Hatred and prejudice are based on a common combination of ignorance and narrow rigid-mindedness. Unfortunately those are defects that cannot be cured by saying: "I am sorry."

No one need question the regret of Hugo Black if he ever gets around to expressing it. But it will be wise on the part of the American people to insist, by urging their representatives in Congress to impeach Justice Black, that he spend his period of proving his sincerity somewhere else than on the highest tribunal of justice.

Hatred is a thing that marks a man as indelibly as the leopard is marked with his spots. Human experience supports the conviction that the leopard's spots and the rigid human mind never change.

Unneutral Neutrality

NEUTRALITY evidently is like virtue in that it is not the product of legislation.

This fact, demonstrated in the past, is being further substantiated by the policy of our government toward the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Beyond question there is a war raging between the two Oriental nations. The bloodshed and the destruction around Shanghai are war at its worst.

On the other hand there is no war. Neither country has made an official declaration against the other.

The undeclared hostilities, however, call them what you will, have created world-wide apprehension.

Because the United States has declared a policy of neutrality, which is supposed in some manner to signal our disinterestedness to the world whenever a war breaks out somewhere, many people have thought this country should take cognizance of what is going on in China and do something about it.

The President, who is made responsible by the Neutrality Act for bringing its provisions into operation as a safeguard of our supposedly eternal neutral position, has been on the spot for weeks.

In order to utilize the powers of the Neutrality Act he would be forced to declare that a state of war existed between Japan and China.

Since these nations have very pressing reasons of their own for their refusal to make a formal declaration of war, the President has cautiously hesitated to do so for them. Such an action, he must feel, would be peculiarly unneutral and positively meddlesome.

The pressure on him, however, both from American and other sources has been so great that presumably his hand was forced.

Recently he declared an embargo against the shipment of materials of war to either China or Japan on government owned ships. He warned private shippers that they would carry arms to either country at their own risk.

That was the most he could do without direcly intruding in a complex and dangerous foreign diplomatic tangle.

The embargo doesn't mean much in fact. China, however, is already complaining that the embargo in effect discriminates against her.

Private American ships, it is claimed, can get to Japanese ports easily and without great risks. The strong Japanese navy makes it extremely difficult and hazardous for privateers to approach the ports of China.

So, reason Chinese officials, the Roosevelt embargo places China at a distinct disadvantage in her unnamed struggle with Japan.

It would seem that any policy of this country, as a neutral, which could result in giving a military or strategic advantage to one side or the other in a quarrel that does not directly concern us, not only is not a neutral policy but one which may well get us into plenty of trouble that we could otherwise easily avoid.

It would seem that neutrality in fact is better than any legislative substitute for neutrality.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

A FEW months ago Franklin D. Roosevelt set out to uplift the Supreme Court. It had, he said, lost the confidence of the American people. They had given him a mandate to clean it up.

A majority of the Senate did not see eye to eye with the President. The Senators judged that the "nine old men" had committed no treason against their country, even though they had failed to give unwavering support to the New Deal.

The Senators searched the record, but they could find no popular mandate to clean house in the highest court of the land. The mandate was a trumped up affair.

* * *

Meanwhile, under the oratorical and stragetic bludgeoning of the most popular of the presidents, one of "the nine old men" weakened and retired from the court.

Although obviously he did not sense it, this retirement put the President on trial before the American people.

More than anyone surmised, they had been deeply stirred by the audacity of the President's request that he be permitted to pack the Supreme Court with six men whose judgment he could "trust."

With deep interest and unanticipated understanding, the people watched the rising Congressional opposition to the President's daring bid for power over a constitutionally independent branch of the government.

With bewilderment they listened to the vicious reasoning of the President and prominent New Dealers in support of "the Coup of February the Fifth."

With amazement they noted the progressive disinclination of the President to force a show-down on the issue he himself had created.

With approval they accepted the decision of the Senate that the Supreme Court, because of its vital function in our scheme of government, should remain free of executive domination.

* * *

Public opinion was firmly and rapidly molded during the 168 days of the great Constitutional dispute.

Public opinion was alert and informed by the time the President made up his mind to announce his choice of a man to fill the place of Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

Public opinion was in a challenging mood. "What kind of man will the President appoint? was the question in every mind. Probably the in-

(Continued on page 16)

Trail of 'International Banker' On Every Page of War Story

Alien Money Powers Leave 'Footprints'

Financed Wreckers of Russia; Dictated Reparations Terms; Plot 'Strategy' NOW!

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the fifth and last article in a series revealing the financial backing of the Russian revolution. The story of how the same "alien" internationalists are now plotting a similar overthrow of America will be told in forthcoming editions of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Von Arnum, German minister in Paris about the middle of the nineteenth century, said that "the House of Rothschild was one of the great powers of the day" and suggested that "few governments were in a position to say they did not bear the golden chains of the Rothschilds."

A cable dispatch from Stockholm, printed in the Chicago Tribune of Aug. 25, 1922, stated:

"Propaganda by certain 'American' bankers in Europe has convinced the public that America is responsible for Europe's ills. The 'Village,' a leading paper quotes Warburg and Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to prove, that 'America' contributed to bring about the European chaos. They have been repeatedly pointing it out. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have since the war acquired considerable interests abroad, the value of which would be immensely increased, if the war debts were canceled."

Mayor John F. Hylan of New York City, speaking in Chicago, March 26, 1922, said:

"The real menace of our republic is the invisible government which, like a giant octopus, sprawls its slimy length over our city, state and nation. At the head of this octopus is a small group of banking houses generally referred to as the 'International' bankers. This little coterie of powerful international bankers virtually run our government for their own selfish ends."

Dictated Terms Lloyd George Says

Mr. Lloyd George, quoted in the New York American, June 24, 1924, said:

"The international bankers dictated the Dawes reparation settlement . . . They swept statesmen, politicians and journalists to one side and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs who knew that there was no appeal from their ruthless decrees."

(Editor's Note: A former secretary of Lloyd George is reputed to have been the anonymous author of "Gabriel Over the White House."

The New York American of September 15, 1924, stated: "The international bankers are offering Germany $10,000,000 if she will withhold the note renouncing the war guilt."

Kaiser Had to Ask Rothschild

Philip Francis, former editor of the New York American, in his book, "The Poison in America's Cup," revealed the interesting fact that "Nominally we govern ourselves: Actually we are governed by an oligarchy of the American branch of the International Bankers' Plunderbund. **The British government is the camouflage behind which the money kings of the world have hitherto hid their economic warfare upon the masses of the world."**

Professor Werner Sombart of Germany stated in one of his well known books on economics that **"There is only one power in Europe, and that is Rothschild."**

The New York Evening Post of July 22, 1924, said: "The Kaiser had to consult Rothschild to find out whether he could declare war. Another Rothschild carried the whole burden of the conflict which overthrew Napoleon."

The Chicago Evening American of December 5, 1923, said: "The Rothschilds can start or prevent wars. Their word could make or break empires."

General Arthur Cherep-Spiridovich in his book, "Towards Disaster," written in 1913, states that a symptom of the World war revealed itself in the United States in 1911, as follows:

"On Feb. 15, 1911, Schiff and Company urged President Taft not to renew the commercial treaty of 1832 with Russia. When he declined, Schiff refused to shake the president's hand, saying: **'This means war!'** The murders of Iuschinsky, the Russian Prime Minister Stolypin, and the World war followed."

Official Memoir Names "Backers"

An official memoir was compiled in 1919 by the American Secret Service and was transmitted to the French ambassador and all the Allied governments. This memoir was published in the Russian Journal, "A Moscow," in September, 1919, and in the French journal, "La Vieille France," in 1920. We give a portion of the text showing the names of the bankers involved in financing the Russian revolution:

"In February, 1916, we learned for the first time that a revolution was being fomented in Russia. We discovered that the persons and concerns given below were engaged in the work of destruction:

"Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
"Felix Warburg.
"Otto Kahn.
"Mortimer Schiff.
"Jerome H. Hanauer.

"Max Breitung, and Guggenheim."

Jacob H. Schiff made a public declaration that **it was owing to his support that the Russian revolution was a success.**

Paul Warburg showed himself to be on such close relations with the principal Bolsheviks that he failed to obtain re-election to the Federal Reserve Board.

Schiff Orders Changed Policy

Mr. Woodrow Wilson's domination by the international bankers was exposed in Paris last year in a statement by a former French ambassador. The statement of Comte St. Aulaire carries weight and conviction as he was in a position to know, having been in charge of the French embassy in London from 1920 to 1924.

"Those who look for political truth elsewhere than in official documents, know that President Wilson, **whose election had been financed by the money power of New York,** was under its thumb, even if this was not apparent. They know the famous telegram or rather the telegram which ought to be famous, sent to Mr. Wilson by **Jacob Schiff** on May 28, 1919, **ordering him to grant concessions to Germany on the following five points: Reparations, Upper Silesia, the Sarre, Danzig and Fiume.**

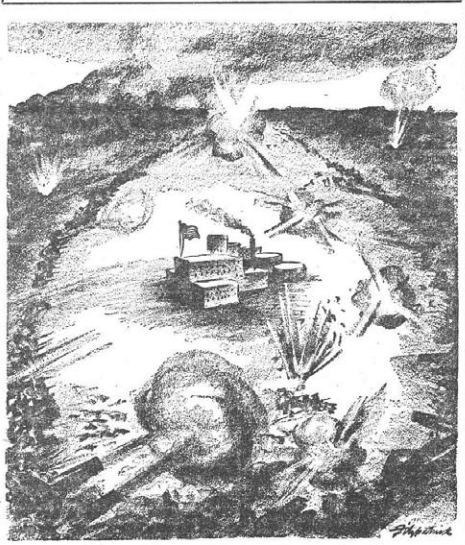
"Up to the reception of this telegram, Wilson had vigorously supported Clemenceau's point of view. Immediately **he changed his attitude in order to agree to the orders** of the Association for the League of Free Nations, directed by Jacob H. Schiff and five other 'American' financiers, an association in whose name the telegram was sent.

"His sudden change having produced a majority against France, the Treaty of Versailles, on these five important points, **was framed at the dictation of Jacob H. Schiff."**

About ten years ago the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, an aunt of ex-king Alfonso XIII of that country, wrote a book which was suppressed outside of Spain. In referring to certain agents of the international bankers as powers behind the European courts, Her Royal Highness said:

"I have alluded to Venizelos and Sir Basil Zaharoff as the accredited agents of the unseen force which dominates modern Europe. I will go still further and state unhesitatingly that this force . . . **is the most powerful in the world . . . Its agents are everywhere; it can make or unmake nations, immense funds are at its disposal, and it controls countless agents."**

Shanghai S.O.S.



"Come Over and Protect Our Business"
—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Sectionalism Divides America

How deftly self-seeking interests have used one section of the United States against another to serve their own ends, is illustrated by the following analysis by the "unofficial Observer" in his book, "New Messiahs," published in 1935:

"Broadly speaking, the means by which the business and financial interests which are summed up in the expression 'Wall Street' have ruled the nation since the Civil War, have been to play the West against the South. To do so implied their firm control of the North-eastern area—that vital quadrangle between the Potomac and Ohio rivers, the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean. The old Jacksonion Democracy—as prepared by Jefferson—ruled the Northeastern states by an alliance of the West and the South which persisted down to the Civil War. The Republicans lured the West away from the South by the promise of free lands to the pioneers and since then have retained, with brief interludes, a western allegiance which is partly based on the gratitute for this past favor and partly on the memory of the four year's struggle to overthrow the slave power and maintain an outlet to the sea down the Mississippi river. . . .

"If there are three localities where this capitalistic imperialism has been paramount, it is in the Allegheny coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in New York City, and in Massachusetts. It was Massachusetts which fought and won the war against the South (with the aid of the rest of the Northern states, to be sure, but the policy was supplied by Massachusetts). It was West Virginia which became a conquered province, torn away from the Southern Confederacy, and established as a community in which the great corporations could run wild. It was New York City which provided the most suitable administrative capital for this new economic empire created on the ruins of the conquered South and the deluded West.

"Boston, New York and Pittsburgh became the real seats of American power after Appomattox and have continued to exercise imperial influence in all but name ever since; Pittsburgh as the capital of iron, coal, oil and gas; New York as the capital of money, commerce, and shipping; Boston as the intellectual capital, with colonies stretching up in the maritime provinces of Canada and down to the West Indies and Central America. These three with their political hinterlands, were the rulers of America."

This Week In The World

Ortiz President Of Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.—As this is being written, it appears that Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, the candidate from the Liberal-Conservative coalition party, has been elected president of Argentina. Reports indicate that he carried the Santa Fe and Buenos Aires provinces, the most heavily populated, which insured enough electoral votes to give him the necessary majority of 376 electoral college votes.

The election, which was one of the most exciting in the nation's history, was spotted by considerable violence, especially in the outlying provinces. Only males over 18 have the ballot. Women cannot vote. The new president's term is for 1938 to 1944.

Police announced a plot to assassinate the reigning President Augustine Justo and several members of his cabinet on the morning of the election, but all of the opposition candidates were exonerated. President Justo was not a candidate as the Argentine Constitution prohibits a successive term for the president. The opposition candidate was Marcelo T. de Alvear, leader of the Liberal party, who was president from 1922 to 1928.

Ortiz pledged himself to a continuation of the policies of President Justo with emphasis on the public works program now in operation.

Russians Confess Trade Blunders

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Soviet Foreign Trade Monopoly, has admitted serious blunders costing millions. The veteran Commissar of Foreign Trade has disappeared with customary dispatch — no questions asked. The new foreign secretary has stated that most of the losses were "errors of judgment." Such things as paying too much for imports, selling exports too cheaply, over-staffed offices, exhorbitant transportation charges. It seems the sabotage was so subtle that it escaped detection for a considerable time. The former foreign commissar sold too soon on rising world markets, failed to arrange imports at the right time, and so on.

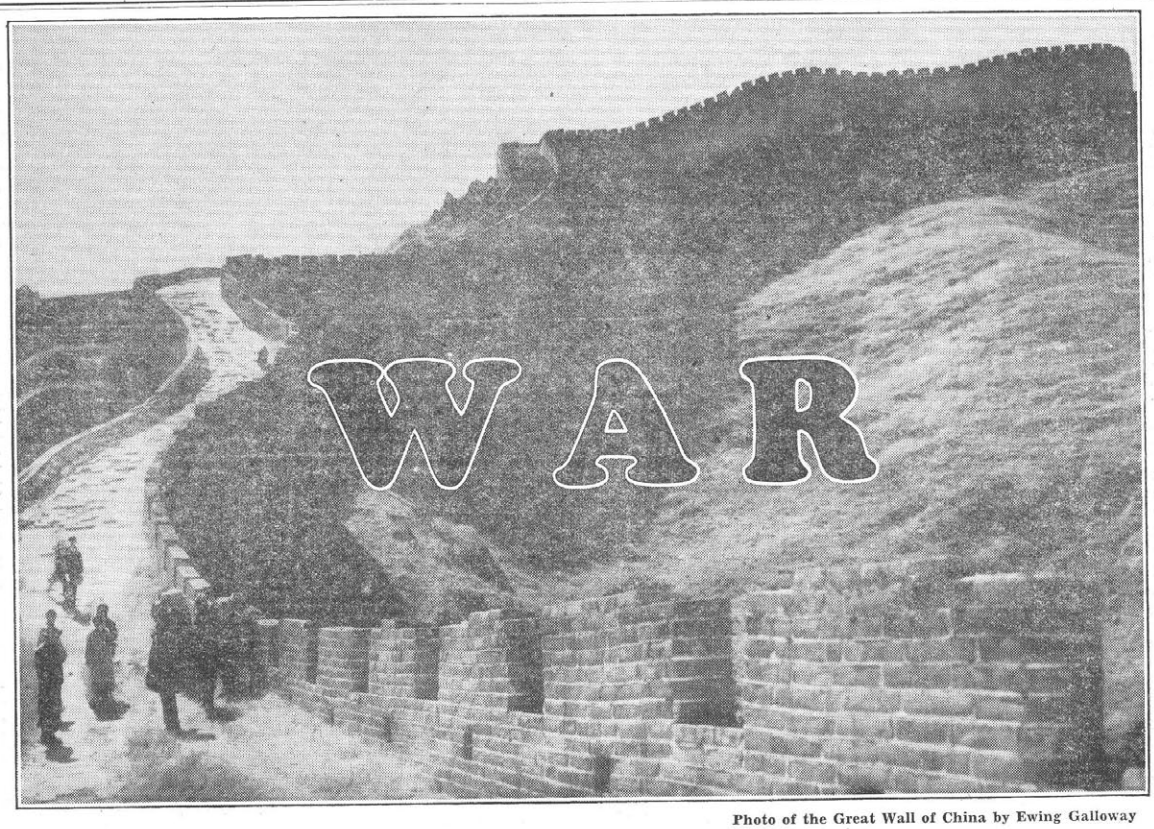


Photo of the Great Wall of China by Ewing Galloway

How to Avoid It: -- Two Views

1 Amend Constitution to Permit National Vote

In a stirring plea for the adoption of the Peace Amendment to the Constitution at the last session of Congress, Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana declared:

"The common people are tired of being eternally the buffer in the game of war, and since they have to do the suffering and the dying, and to furnish war's cannon fodder, they are asking why they should not have something to say as to whether war shall be declared. They are asking why a question so tragic in its nature, so intimately interwoven with life and death, which involves the very existence as well as the welfare and happiness of the millions of our people, should not be submitted to the people for decision in a national referendum."

Congressman Ludlow said that the only way to stabilize peace in America and the world was to decentralize the war power and vest it in the people themselves.

"That is where it belongs," he declared, adding: "The war power is now vested in a very little group in Washington, a group that is singularly influenced and dominated by one other individual, the other individual being whoever may happen at any given time to occupy the office of President of the United States."

The representative offered four illustrations of influences and pressures which he said may now be brought to bear on Congress to force a declaration of war—"influences and pressures which would be wholly ineffective if applied to the nation under the war referendum system."

Illustration One: Senator John Smith has a brother who is president of a large munitions company. The brother has visions of enormous bonuses certain to come to him if war is declared. If Senator Smith were a judge assigned to try a case under such circumstances he would be expected to disqualify himself, but as a Senator he is under no such compulsion and he will have a vote on the declaration of war.

Illustration Two: Representative John Brown owes a large sum of money to the home bank at Smithville, his loan being subject to call. The Smithville bank is affiliated with a big bank in New York which belongs to a ring of international financiers. The New York bank and its associates are promoting the war movement. It says to its Smithville correspondent: "Take care of Congressman Brown and see that he votes right on the declaration of war."

Illustration Three: War clouds are gathering over America and, let us say, Japan. A break appears imminent. During the week immediately following the time set for a vote in Congress on a war resolution the congressional convention is to be held in Congressman John Jones' district, and Congressman Jones is a candidate to succeed himself. Without the support of the Sharpsville Bugle, the leading newspaper of his political faith in the district, John Jones could not get within a thousand miles of the nomination. The Bugle is violently anti-Japanese, or is perhaps controlled by a banker secretly maneuvering to fan the war fever, and is demanding that Representative Jones vote for war.

Illustration Four: With the war declaration pending in Congress the legislature of the state of New York meets, and in its assumed capacity to speak for the people of that sovereign state, it adopts a resolution in the form of a memorial demanding that the New York delegation in Congress, 2 Senators and 45 Representatives, shall vote for war, The vote of the New York delegation in Congress is numerically equal to the combined votes of many other states. If it is cast as directed from Albany it will tip the scales in favor of war. It is known that ulterior influences—such as the agents of large banks and munitions concerns—were very busy around Albany before the legislature took action.

Those Who Suffer and Die Should Decide War Question

"There are two ways, as I conceive it, to prevent war or at least to minimize the possibility of our involvement in foreign wars. My proposed 'Peace Amendment' covers both ways. One way is to give all the people—women as well as men—the right to vote on a declaration of war. And why should not women have that right? Women go down into the shadow of the valley of death to bring our boys into the world. Why should they not have something to say as to whether their flesh and blood shall be hurled into the hell of a foreign conflict?

"Of the 531 members of Congress at the present time, only six are women, so you see how utterly negligible is the prospect of giving expression to whatever may be women's viewpoint on any particular war proposal.

"The other way to prevent war is to take the profit out of war. Take the profit out of war and there will be few wars. My proposed Peace Amendment is based on the philosophy that those who have to suffer, and if need be to die, and to bear the awful burdens and heartaches of war, should have something to say as to whether war should be declared. What could be more elementally just than that?"

—Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana.

The Peace Amendment

Following is the proposed "Peace Amendment" to the Constitution, introduced by Representative Ludlow of Indiana and favored by 7 out of 10 persons in a nation-wide poll conducted by the Institute of Public Opinion.

Section 1. Except in the event of an invasion of the United States or its territorial possessions and attack upon its citizens residing therein, the authority of Congress to declare war shall not become effective until confirmed by a majority of all votes cast thereon in a national referendum. Congress, when it deems a national crisis to exist, may by concurrent resolution refer the question of war or peace to the citizens of the states, the question to be voted on being "Shall the United States declare war on ————?" Congress may otherwise by law provide for the enforcement of this section.

Section 2. Whenever war is declared the president shall immediately conscript, and take over for use by the government, all the public and private war properties, yards, factories, and supplies, fixing the compensation for private properties temporarily employed for war purposes at a rate not in excess of 4 per centum, based on tax values assessed in the year preceding the war.

2 Prompt Ban on Arms; Stringent "Cash-Carry"

The following article was written for SOCIAL JUSTICE by U. S. Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington, noted authority on neutrality legislation.

By Senator Homer T. Bone

I believe that the recently enacted Neutrality Law of 1937 will not keep the United States out of war. On the contrary, it may be the direct means of leading us into another war. Many of the peace groups of the country will be misled into the belief that this is real "cash and carry" legislation. It is not. It vests in the President of the United States the full power to make significant and controlling decisions which would so shape our primary attitudes toward belligerent powers as to make war inevitable if his judgment proved faulty. Such decisions might actually compel us to declare war and thus virtually circumvent congressional action which all now regard as necessary to a war declaration.

The safe and sane course is to establish in advance the neutrality rule which is to govern us when war occurs between foreign powers. Some of those who have consistently opposed neutrality legislation since it was first suggested in the Senate have in time past emphasized the fact that it is an unneutral act to change the rules respecting commercial intercourse with belligerents during wartime. The present law gives practically unlimited power to the President to change the rules of commercial intercourse with belligerents every day during a war.

Giving the President the power to withhold or grant a right to free commercial intercourse with belligerents means that we face the certainty that business interests will come down to Washington in force and put unbearable political pressure on him to permit uninterrupted trade relations with warring nations that want to buy their products. Whether or not any part or all of these commodities shall be carried in American bottoms rests entirely with the President. You may well imagine what a rumpus would be raised by American ship owners.

All Trade Unsafe

It is freely conceded that the rules of modern warfare depart entirely from the older standards of international law which attempted to define so-called "contraband of war." During the World War, England put some 200 commodities on her contraband list. Italy put practically everything on the contraband list. It is obvious that American vessels carrying such contraband would be stopped and their cargoes confiscated. It is a fair assumption that such vessels will again be sunk by submarines or airplanes of belligerent powers seeking to prevent an enemy receiving these commodities. Commonplace articles of commerce are fully as important in modern war as war munitions. Unless a nation is well fed and well clothed national morale will be shattered.

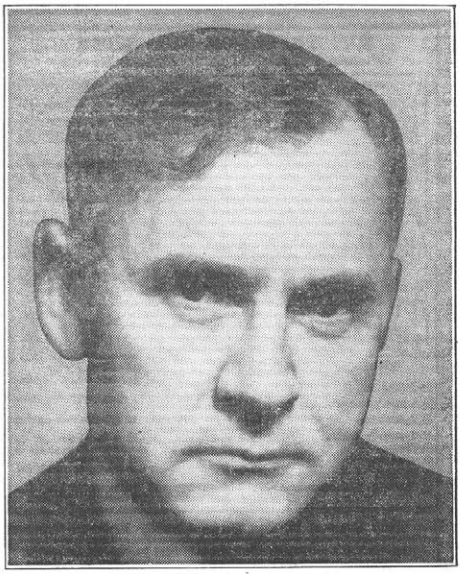
Under this legislation, we may expect a large number of American ships to be engaged in transporting commodities to belligerents. In such case we will merely repeat the experience of the last war and these American vessels will again be sunk by submarines. Our "national honor" will again be outraged and we will again hear the demand that we rush into war to preserve our traditional right to the "freedom of the seas" for our nationals. The only thing that now stands between us and this sort of thing is the frail reed of presidential discretion, and that will be subjected to frightful political pressure of a character familiar to every man in public life

War Hucksters Busy

The only argument for the free trade with belligerents, made possible under the present law, is the assertion that we have "rights worth fighting for." European belligerents borrowed all the money to buy war commodities from us in the last war and later repudiated the debt. The exercise of these "rights" presents appalling possibilities of a new horror which would wreck our financial structure and lead to liquidation of our civilization. Our would-be war hucksters are simply inviting world chaos.

The only practical answer to the neutrality problem is a mandatory "cash and carry" law which would compel warring powers to pay cash in advance and make ocean delivery to themselves. Anything short of this is so weak an approach to the problem as to be utterly futile.

It is asserted that a "cash and carry" law will work to the advantage of great naval powers. The answer to that is that we cannot control the growth or size of foreign navies, and in no event could we possibly control the action of these nations in wartime. If they have the power to control the seas they will exercise that control during war regardless of the attitude of the United States in its attempts to trade with nations at war. The most ardent defenders of international law frankly admit that it cannot and does not operate in wartime to protect neutrals engaging in war traffic. A police department and a fire department that remain in their quarters during a riot or a conflagration present a picture comparable to the operation of international law during such a war as the World War.



U. S. Senator Homer T. Bone
—Grady Portrait

Representative Louis Ludlow
—Wide World

United States Peace Imperiled; Alien Propaganda Colors News

America is facing the most critical hour of its history.

Enemies from within and without belabor us. Never has the peace and security of our nation been so perilously uncertain.

While the votaries of dictatorship are attempting to destroy our democratic, constitutional form of government, international bankers and war merchants, at home and abroad, are skillfully executing one "incident" after another designed to lead us again into the slaughter pens of Europe.

War pressure is being applied from every side, and once more the propaganda of British international bankers is finding its place in American newspapers.

Such banker-minded journals as the Baltimore Sun are again beginning to beat the drums for American entanglements with Great Britain. There is much talk of the "necessity" of co-operating with England in the Far East if both nations are to protect their nationals and commercial interests in China.

Such a step at this time—the advisability of it is being seriously considered by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull—will have the effect of "co-operating" us into the next world war if it is taken.

U. S. Peace Periled

If memory serves, the Baltimore Sun filled its columns with the same sort of propaganda in 1917, so much so that a reader wrote to the editor wanting to know if the Sun had been "bought by English gold!"

Civil conflict is raging in Spain, and in the Far East China and Japan are at mortal grips. F[illegible] country in Europe is involved in either or both of these wars—Russia, Germany and Italy openly.

It is the opinion of all experts on international affairs that the United States is headed straight toward another general war which, due to the amazing progress that has been made in the laboratories of science, will bring horrors and cruelties that defy the imagination.

The so-called Neutrality Act of 1937 empowers President Roosevelt to proclaim a state of war on foreign soil—whether civil or international — and thereafter restrict or forbid the shipment of American products for use by the belligerents.

He has refused so far to invoke the law in the case of China, wishing apparently to protect the trade profits of the du Ponts, the Morgans and their international banking associates.

SOCIAL JUSTICE presents on these pages two alternate plans to insure the non-participation of the United States in the impending struggle between the Fascist and the Communist powers of Europe and Asia.

Congress Should Act

One plan is offered by Representative Ludlow of Indiana and would amend the Constitution to preserve peace. The other is in the form of an amendment to the ineffective Neutrality Act and would authorize Congress to take action when our peace and security are threatened. The act as now written leaves the fate of the country to the discretion of President Roosevelt.

The proposed amendment to the Neutrality Act was introduced jointly at the last session of Congress by Senators Bone of Washington, Nye of North Dakota, Clark of Missouri and Vandenberg of Michigan.

Labor and Religious Groups Approve Peace Amendment

The war referendum resolution fathered by Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana has attracted the enthusiastic support of numerous social and civic organizations and countless individuals of prominence in every section of the country.

Urging its adoption are such elements of support as:

The 21 railroad brotherhoods; the American War Mothers; the Church of the Disciples of Christ, comprising about 8,000 churches and a million and a half communicants; Archbishops Curley, McNicholas and Droessaerts, and many bishops of the Catholic Church; leaders of all Protestant denominations, church organizations and other religious groups too numerous to mention; many rabbis and leaders of the Jewish people; 65 presidents of universities and colleges; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, coauthor of the Pact of Paris, and Hon. A. B. Houghton, former ambassador to Germany and England.

Vote on War Not Difficult Project Now

The only argument propagandists have been able to make against the proposed Peace Amendment to the Constitution is that a nation-wide war referendum would consume too much time, thus giving an enemy nation an advantage. This is not true.

Present-day railroads, airplane, telephone, telegraph and radio systems have conquered obstacles of time and space that beset the nation in former years. Among those who have given expert testimony on this subject is Admiral McGowan, an outstanding officer of the World War. He has declared:

"There seems to be a very general misapprehension as to the time required to hold a war referendum. The United States has long since graduated out of the stagecoach and pony express class, and there is no reason whatever why in this day of railroads, and airplanes and telegraph and telephone and radio we could not refer the question of war or peace to the people of the country and have their answer back within a week—indeed, within 48 hours, if absolutely necessary.

Great "Know America" Co

$7,750.00 to 335 Reade

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 29

Picture No. 30

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Railroads.
2. Automobile manufacturing.
3. Agriculture.
4. Motion pictures.
5. Mining.
6. Petroleum.
7. Politics.
8. Munition manufacturing.

1. It must be free of political control or influence.
2. It must interpret the Constitution as Congress wishes.
3. It must interpret the Constitution as the Executive wishes.
4. It must never uphold a law favorable to Communism, for Communism is opposed to the American form of government.
5. Its members must not belong to secret societies.
6. It must interpret fundamental laws according to social and economic progress.

Use This Coupon If You Have Already Entered Contest

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 29 For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No.....

No. 30 For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No.....

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Freedom from the shackles of economic slavery.
2. A return to democracy in the United States.
3. More and better human comforts.
4. Abolition of capital as a necessary element in human affairs.
5. A labor dictatorship destroying all liberty.
6. Freedom of action under liberal laws.

1. It would grind labor still deeper into the economic mire.
2. It would reduce class warfare by establishing social justice.
3. It would establish a religious dictatorship.
4. It would bring about Fascism.
5. It would render trade unionism unnecessary.
6. It would render capital unnecessary in industry.

Picture No. 3

Picture

Make Your Selection by Number from Follo

1. Communism believes in private ownership of property, and Fascism does not.
2. Fascism believes in private ownership of property, and Communism does not.
3. Communism believes in application of broad democratic principles and Fascism does not.
4. Fascism believes in application of broad democratic principles and Communism does not.
5. Communism believes in dictatorship by one man and Fascism does not.
6. Fascism aims at war while Communism strives for peace.

1. Action by tian churcl
2. The Democ
3. Action by velt.
4. The Wagn
5. Payment to living, annu
6. United act middle cla

Picture No. 9

Picture No. 10

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A hooded terror.
2. A person bent on robbery and marauding.
3. A public official lax in performance of his duties.
4. A striker who resorts to violence.
5. A picket who resorts to violence.
6. A person who, when the law has failed, seeks to enforce order.

1. To engage in a sit-down strike, thus confiscating property.
2. To destroy property of his employer.
3. To induce by peaceful methods others from working in a struck plant.
4. To prevent by violence others from entering a struck plant.
5. To distribute strike circulars outside the property of his employer.
6. To provoke battle with police or military.

Picture No. 11

Picture No. 12

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A swapping of votes by opposing parties in Congress.
2. An attempt to defeat legislation by talking it to death.
3. Bribery of legislators.
4. A violation of all rules of parliamentary procedure.
5. A method of winning elections by fraud.
6. An attack on the Supreme Court.

1. Congress.
2. A free and untramelled chief executive.
3. The Supreme Court.
4. An educated and alert citizenry.
5. Gold.
6. An honest money system.

Picture No. 13

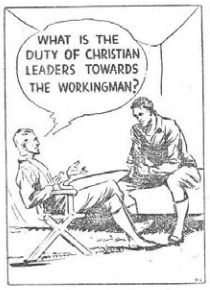
Picture

Make Your Selection by Number from Follow

1. One which is of one total political mind.
2. One which enjoys a democratic form of government.
3. One in which powers are balanced by a Supreme Court.
4. One in which a Congress or Chamber of Deputies rules supreme.
5. One which is ruled by a single dictator and which embodies no freedom of political action.
6. One in which there is no union of church and state.

1. Because Commu private ownershi does not.
2. Because Christi education and not.
3. Because Commu democracy and not.
4. Because Commu atheistic.
5. Because Commu liberty of the in and Christianity
6. Because Commu capital and Chr

Picture No. 19



Picture No. 20

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. To favor labor solidarity in one big union.
2. To favor all legislation aimed at regimentation of labor.
3. To favor the child labor amendment to the Constitution.
4. To preach only in the sphere of pure spirituality.
5. To condemn capitalism in all its activities and forms.
6. To unite in putting forth a definite program of social justice.

1. The Communist Party.
2. All small business men.
3. All capitalists.
4. The sum total of all qualified voters in a nation.
5. All who live by manual labor and their families.
6. All members of labor unions.

Picture No. 21

Picture No. 22

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Credit for making the world safe for democracy.
2. Extension of its foreign trade.
3. The love, honor and respect of foreign nations.
4. The hatred of foreign debtor nations.
5. Greater permanent national prosperity at home.
6. An internal national debt to banks of more than 30 billion dollars.
7. A greater measure of liberty for the American people.
8. Free trade with foreign nations.

1. The C. I. O.
2. The A. F. of L.
3. Schemes of international bankers.
4. Power in the hands of munition manufacturers.
5. The Democratic Party.
6. The Communist Party.
7. Naziism.
8. The world war debt owed the United States by foreign nations.

Picture No. 23

Picture

Make Your Selection by Number from Follo

1. Consent of the governed is not morally necessary to the exercise of government.
2. The State is the servant of the people.
3. The people are the servants of the State.
4. Christianity is necessary to good government.
5. Belief in a personal God and worship of Him are necessary to good government.
6. The Supreme Court ranks higher in importance than Congress or the Executive.

1. By conferring e rights and priv of capital.
2. By guaranteeing ploitation by th
3. By providing f gaining in indu
4. By preventing or labor dictat
5. It is based up ciples.
6. It gives free re the Executive.

ntest Entering 15th Week
rs, You Can Win, So Enter

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 29 For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No.... ☐ No. 30 For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No.... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Opposition of Christian leaders.
2. The spread of Communism.
3. A dishonest money system.
4. Lack of social credit education.
5. A paternalistic governmental policy.
6. The rise of Fascism.

1. To obtain social justice for all Americans.
2. To strengthen trade or craft unionism.
3. To destroy capital.
4. To attain personal power through industrial labor organization.
5. To strengthen the New Deal.
6. To strengthen the Republican party.

Picture No. 7

Picture No. 8

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A greater degree of democracy.
2. An increased power of Congress.
3. A strengthening of the Constitution.
4. Dictatorial power in the executive.
5. Absolute power in the hands of international bankers.
6. A return to "rugged individualism."

1. The C. I. O. believes in collective bargaining and the A. F. of L. does not.
2. The A. F. of L. supports the Wagner Act and the C. I. O. does not.
3. The C. I. O. resorts to strikes and the A. F. of L. does not.
4. The C. I. O. supports President Roosevelt and the A. F. of L. does not.
5. The A. F. of L. believes in craft unions and the C. I. O. believes in "one big union."
6. The C. I. O. seeks destruction of capital and the A. F. of L. does not.

Picture No. 15

Picture No. 16

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Poverty of debtor nations.
2. Jealousy of debtor nations.
3. International bankers.
4. The New Deal.
5. Fear of the United States becoming imperialistic.
6. Communism.

1. A powerful standing army.
2. Financial sovereignty of the American people.
3. A powerful navy.
4. Increased foreign trade.
5. A powerful air force.
6. The Supreme Court as at present constituted.

Picture No. 17

Picture No. 18

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Unlimited issuance of "greenbacks."
2. Passage of all New Deal legislation.
3. A fixed price for gold.
4. Free silver or bimetallism.
5. A government-owned central bank paying into circulation money coined and regulated by Congress.
6. Dictatorial control over present banks by the executive.

1. Overproduction of wealth.
2. Underproduction of wealth.
3. Operations of labor racketeers.
4. Faulty distribution of wealth.
5. Ability of bankers to manipulate supply of money.
6. Non-taxable securities.

Picture No. 25

Picture No. 26

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A collapsible money system aids confiscation of property.
2. Continuous overproduction of goods.
3. Continuous underproduction of goods.
4. Overabundance of natural resources.
5. Government control of all industry.
6. Facility of transportation.

1. Too much government control.
2. Dependence of smaller banks on the Federal Reserve Banks.
3. American bankers are for the most part dishonest.
4. American banks are safe for depositors but unsafe for borrowers.
5. American banks can no longer depend on the gold standard.
6. American banks charge a too low rate of interest.

Picture No. 27

Picture No. 28

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. California.
2. Florida.
3. Maine.
4. Oregon.
5. Texas.
6. Wisconsin.
7. South Carolina.
8. New Mexico.

1. To make the United States an imperialistic nation.
2. To place supreme sovereignty in the hands of the federal government.
3. To make the United States an aggressor against other nations.
4. To make the United States a pacifist nation.
5. To prevent centralization of power in the federal government.
6. To establish the Supreme Court on a permanent basis of nine justices.

For the next 18 months American citizens will observe the 150th anniversary of the Constitution . . . that wondrous document which has preserved our liberties.

Let this period be a time of learning for you . . . learning FACTS about that great country of ours.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO KNOW AMERICA. And how sweet a duty it is to perform when you have the opportunity to WIN $2,750 while you're learning!

More than $7,700.00 in cash awards are awaiting the 335 readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** who, during the next few weeks, show that they KNOW AMERICA.

There are 30 picture-questions in this Extra. Every one of them is a simple, straight-forward inquiry on an American condition. Every one of them could be answered perfectly by a schoolboy or schoolgirl.

Every American citizen should be able to set down the best or most appropriate answer to each of these 30 questions. YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO DO IT IN A HALF-HOUR.

YOU CAN DO IT—AND YOU CAN WIN THE NEAT SUM OF $2,750.00!

OR YOU CAN WIN THE SECOND PRIZE OF $1,-250.00!

OR THE THIRD PRIZE OF $500.00!

OR THE FOURTH PRIZE OF $200.00!

OR THE FIFTH PRIZE OF $75.00!

AND THERE ARE 10 PRIZES OF $50.00 EACH —20 PRIZES OF $25.00 EACH—100 PRIZES OF $10.00 EACH — AND 200 PRIZES OF $5.00 EACH.

You can enter this great Contest today by using the large Coupon on the reverse page. As soon as you have sent in the Coupon bearing your solutions to the first 30 picture-questions and your remittance of $1.50 or, if you wish to pay in full, $2.50, YOU WILL BE ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH EVERY OTHER PERSON IN THE CONTEST.

ONLY A FEW WEEKS LEFT! Only a short time until some man or woman, boy or girl will receive the joyous message that he or she has won the Grand Prize of $2,750.00.

THAT PERSON CAN AS EASILY BE YOURSELF AS ANY OTHER CONTESTANT!

This is the hour. This is your champion chance to enter the finest educational contest ever conducted in America.

"KNOW AMERICA!" Prove you know fundamental facts about your country and—

WIN $2,750.00!

You Cannot Win Unless You Enter

How To Proceed As A Contestant

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).
2. If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.
3. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.
4. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.
5. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.
6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

Procrastination is the theif of time. It is easy to delay from day to day WHAT YOU SHOULD DO RIGHT NOW. The weeks go by—and soon the opportunities of life are lost beyond recall.

DON'T LET THAT HAPPEN TO YOU IN THIS GREAT CONTEST. Enter today—and "get the job done." It is a nice job—an educating job—and it CAN win for you the Grand Prize of $2,750.00, the Second Prize of $1,250.00, the Third Prize of $500.00 or any one of the other 332 cash awards.

Only $1.50 and one of the large Coupons filled in will start you today. Then you send only 10 cents a week for the remaining 10 weeks of the Contest. Or you may remit $2.50 today, and you are paid in full.

ALL PAST PICTURE-QUESTIONS ARE NOW BEFORE YOU. THIS IS YOUR TIME TO ENTER.

IS YOUR PRIZE HERE!

Grand Prize	**$2,750**
Second Prize . . .	**$1,250.00**
Third Prize	**$500.00**
Fourth Prize	**$200.00**
Fifth Prize	**$75.00**

10 PRIZES of $50.00 Each — 100 PRIZES of $10.00 Each

20 PRIZES of $25.00 Each — 200 PRIZES of $ 5.00 Each

$2.50 *Remitted with coupon today—will pay you up to end of contest*

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted will be entitled to one book for each set.

USE THIS COUPON TODAY

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

I am today entering the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest and sending in my answers to the first 30 questions. If paying in full ($2.50), I shall send in my coupons henceforth weekly without further remittance. If I am starting with $1.50 today, I shall send 10 cents in coin weekly until end of Contest. K.A.

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 13	For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 14	For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 15	For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 16	For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 17	For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 18	For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 19	For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 20	For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 21	For Question No. 21 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 22	For Question No. 22 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 23	For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 24	For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 25	For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 26	For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 27	For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 28	For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 29	For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 30	For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY..... STATE.....

$1.50 STARTS YOU — $2.50 PAYS IN FULL

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"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

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No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 13	For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 14	For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 15	For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 16	For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 17	For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 18	For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 19	For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 20	For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 21	For Question No. 21 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 22	For Question No. 22 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 23	For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 24	For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 25	For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 26	For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 27	For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 28	For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 29	For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 30	For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

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TOWN OR CITY..... STATE.....

$1.50 STARTS YOU — $2.50 PAYS IN FULL

Vie to Control Pacific Coast Labor

'Reds' Steal Warehouses From A.F.L.

Row Between Rival Unions May Involve U. S. in Dispute With Japan Over Shipping Boycott

By Special Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Harry Bridges, leader of the Pacific Coast longshoremen has won his way, at least temporarily, and the International Longshoremen's Association has gone C. I. O. The San Pedro local of the longshoremen voted to accept a C. I. O. charter and the same is being done up and down the coast. This acceptance is principally due to the fact that the rank and file believe they are accepting the lesser of two evils. There is considerable distrust and hatred for President Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Assn.

At the same time, there is a strong movement among the Pacific Coast longshoremen, and various other maritime unions, to break entirely away from the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. and organize what is to be called the American Maritime Union.

Ranks Divided Over Union Row

The longshoremen have changed their name from the International Longshoremen's Association to the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. This is the new name of the organization in the C. I. O. ranks. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the longshoremen about going C. I. O. The C. I. O. group is organized in a compact clique, ruled by the ruthless hand of the red leader, Harry Bridges, while another group favoring the A. F. of L. lacks leadership.

All agreements with the various maritime unions on the Pacific Coast and the shipowners have been renewed for one year ending September 30, 1938. If this agreement is respected, it should preclude any strike or lockout for that time.

Teamsters Add New Complication

But the Pacific Coast is faced with a new strike threat. The teamsters' union, under the leadership of Dave Beck, labor czar of Seattle, has called a walkout of the teamsters at San Francisco. They have thrown picket lines around the San Francisco docks and refuse to handle any cargo to or from the docks that is under the jurisdiction of the C. I. O. longshoremen. Beck states that the longshoremen usurped the rights of the teamsters' union when the longshoremen organized the warehousemen.

In all fairness to the longshoremen, the writer must add that it has been the policy of the A. F. of L., under both the late Samuel Gompers and William Green, to organize along craft lines and the A. F. of L. has consistently refused in past years to organize the warehousemen and give them an A. F. of L. charter. So the warehousemen appealed to the C. I. O. longshoremen to help them organize and this was done.

Dave Beck sees the strength of the movement and the possibilities of additional income. So he has protested the I. L. A.'s move and claims that the organization of warehousemen is the teamsters' right and not that of the I. L. A.

A battle which has opened in San Francisco between Beck and Bridges threatens to spread to the other Pacific Coast ports. San Francisco docks are now glutted with discharged cargoes from the ships and soon ocean commerce movements will be at a standstill. What the final outcome will be no one attempts to predict.

Red Faction Talks Japanese Boycott

R. Stanley Dollar, of the Dollar Steampship Line and subsidiaries, returned recently from Washington, D. C., where he conferred with Congressmen and the new Maritime Commission to avert seizure of the government-owned vessels that the Dollar Line operates.

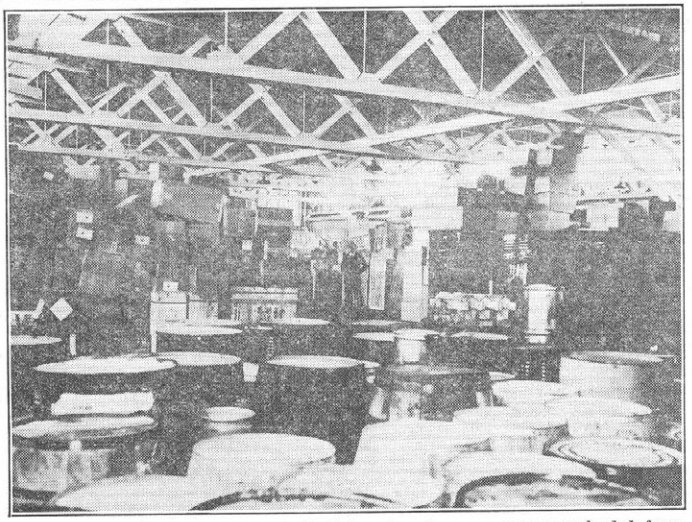
The Japanese-Chino war has reduced shipments from the Orient as well as consignments to the Orient. At present there is an embargo on shipments of any kind to the Shanghai district and it threatens enlargement to include all Chinese ports excepting Hong Kong, a British protectorate. Japan has been a heavy purchaser during the last two years of scrap metal from this country, crude oils and gasolines as well as cotton and other commodities necessary to a war-inclined nation.

A representative of the Mitsui Line, one of the largest steamship lines operating under the Japanese flag, stated that he feared that cotton shipments to this country will be greatly reduced this year because of the war. There seems to be several reliable opinions to the effect that if China can hold off the Japanese for six months or so, they will bankrupt the Japanese.

A movement is slowly crystallizing among the labor forces to place a boycott on shipments to Japan, the unions refusing to handle any shipments to Japan.

This is led by the Communist Harry Bridges. This, of course, would be very favorable to Russia which is already surreptitiously backing China in the Far East warfare.

Coast Warehouses Tied Up by Strike



Teamsters affiliated with the A. F. of L. refuse to move cargoes unloaded from ships at San Francisco by C. I. O. longshoremen. The tie-up threatens to spread to other coast ports and involve U. S. in a boycott of goods to Japan. Acme newsphoto shows idle goods piled in a San Francisco warehouse.

Labor Highlights

When A. F. L. Wins, Rivals Reject Verdict

PITTSBURGH, PA.—One of the most complicated cases in labor history is that of the National Electric Products Corporation. A recent election under the National Labor Relations Board showed that the A. F. of L. had won by 105 votes, but 155 ballots were immediately challenged by the C. I. O. Final decision must now be made by the board in Washington. In the meantime, an attorney for the A. F. of L. group petitioned for an order restraining the National Labor Relations Board, the C. I. O. rival union, and the company from interfering with an existing A. F. of L. contract. The Pittsburgh district court upheld this agreement several weeks ago, but the National Labor Relations Board declared it void and ordered an election to determine the alleged majority of the A. F. of L. Now that they have won, they challenge the count.

Guildsmen Reverse Action on Spain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By a national referendum of its members, the American Newspaper Guild has tied itself up with the C. I. O. The vote also approves the original Supreme Court plan of President Roosevelt for 15 justices and endorsed a resolution asking for increased appropriation for W. P. A. workers. A resolution condemning the Spanish insurgents under General Franco was defeated.

Another Movie Strike Imminent

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—A strike that threatens to tie up the entire movie industry was heralded by the demand of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes for sole jurisdiction over all workers in the production of motion pictures. The demand will probably be fought bitterly by the Screen Actors Guild and the Painters and Carpenters Union. The Guild and the I. A. T. S. E. recently broke off relations because the Guild suspended a young actress for working a day as a make-up artist when the Federated Motion Picture Crafts called a strike last spring. Spokesmen of the I. A. T. S. E. claimed the "producers don't have much choice in the matter."

Oust 4,000 in Connecticut Purge

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Connecticut Federation of Labor, backing the recommendation of its executive board, ousted from its ranks more than 4,000 members who had affiliated themselves with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Indiana Miners Demand Raise

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The threat of a strike hung heavy over the Indiana soft coal fields. John L. Lewis has been authorized by district officers to call a strike if he sees fit affecting some 9,000 men. The miners are asking for a $6 daily basic wage. They have been offered $5.57½, which they have been receiving since the expiration of their contract on April 1.

Mail Threatened by Private Union

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifty members of the United Mail Tube Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, threatened a strike against the New York Mail and Transportation Company unless a 20 per cent increase in pay was given them. Such a strike would delay the transmission of 10-million letters a day, which would have to be carried from post office to post office by truck instead of the 25 miles of pneumatic tubes connecting 24 post offices in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. The tube workers are the only persons working in post offices who are not employed by the government which has a contract with the company. Although they never touch the mail, they handle the containers and tube machinery.

Women Start Crusade for Union Label

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — While American Federation of Labor union men are marching ahead in the plants of great corporations, their womenfolk have instituted a march of their own—on the nation's homes.

The slogan of the distaff side union crusade is not collective bargaining, but "collective buying." More than 2,000,000 women—mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of A. F. of L. members—have pledged themselves to a gigantic campaign to make the consumers of America conscious of union labels on products for sale in stores and market places.

The official title of the new movement is "The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor."

Nation's Buying Done by Women

Describing its place in the labor movement, I. M. Ornburn, A. F. of L. official, told SOCIAL JUSTICE:

"The idea of a federation of women's auxiliaries is the same idea as that which was in the minds of those who organized the American Federation of Labor in 1881.

"Then the philosophy was that a union is much stronger than an individual member; a group of unions is proportionately stronger than the separate units; a federation of all labor unions can speak and act more effectively for all wage earners than can any isolated group.

"It has been stated by a reliable advertising firm that 85 per cent of the purchases made for the American home are made by a woman member of the household. This means that over $6-billion of union-earned money is spent annually by women members of organized workers' families."

Hope to Make Power Effective

Ornburn said this buying power could be used as a "great economic weapon" in the market place, adding:

"With it, women can become as effective in their efforts to win better wages and working conditions as union men themselves. If we could bring the members of women's auxiliaries and their friends to a full realization of their vast powers, the cause of American labor would be advanced by several decades."

Auxiliary members already have begun to canvass homes in many cities, inducing housewives to purchase union-made commodities. Meanwhile a membership drive has been inaugurated and an educational campaign begun in schools against corporation propaganda in textbooks.

1937 Wheat Harvest Disproves Logic of Crop Control Theory

U. S. Excels Its 5 - Year Crop Average

Cannot Control Prices Until It Also Holds Control of Weather And Foreign Markets

There is going to be crop control for the American farm next year. At least, Congressmen who asked for farm loans for their districts pledged themselves to enact the president's crop control ideas some time during the next session. The loans were granted, and as promises to political allies are often considered more reliable than campaign promises to voting constituencies, it is reasonable to expect the legislation during the next session.

The theory of crop control is simply that if crops are scarce, prices will be high, and when there is an abundance of production, prices will be lower. Consequently, say the crop control theorists, control and limit the amount of acreage for production, and presto—high prices will be your result.

The logic of their argument is unsound. In determining what causes high prices, they have ignored everything but the amount of acreage to be used, when as a matter of fact, **things over which the government has no control are greater factors in determining abundance or scarcity of production.**

For example, the quantity produced in other parts of the world (over which the A. A. A. has no control) is what determines the price in the world market. If producers everywhere from Australia to Argentina decided to plant a record crop, a planned scarcity in the United States could not raise the price in the world market enough to benefit the American producer.

Similarly, the weather, over which the A. A. A. likewise has no control, may conspire to leave the government bureau estimates greatly in error, as was the case with this year's crop of wheat.

While American wheat growers are realizing a crop return of 200 million bushels more than their last five-year average, the world supply amounts to 600 million bushels less than its average. Also the world carry-over on last year's crop is down to half of its normal amount, so that American wheat farmers are experiencing for the first time in four years, the feeling of confidence that comes to producers in an exporting instead of an importing nation.

It is ironical that the farmers, whose government has taught them that they can have prosperity and high prices only by submitting their crops to reduction and their acreage to federal control, should profit from the abundance that is supposed to prove "dangerous" to them.

Farmers long ago have learned that **high prices and a high farm income are not synonymous.** They know that five bushels of wheat sold for $1 will bring them a better income than four bushels at $1.20 or three at $1.40. It is the total farm income which supports the farm family, and not price per bushel or bale.

Advocates of social justice are perplexed by a further question. **Why is it that the government wants to regulate prices through production control — a practical impossibility until it can also control the weather, the amount of production in other countries, and the world market price—and yet refuses to regulate the value of the dollar to be paid for these farm commodities, a form of control which is constitutionally and completely within its power?**

The wheat from this field has gone to market along with the crop from neighboring fields, to make this the first time in the last four years that ships loaded with wheat are going out of the United States instead of coming into it. With the additional exception of Russia and India, all the other wheat producing countries raised less wheat than their five year averages.

Import Figures Show Increase Of Income for Foreign Farmers

America's 1937 Farm Imports Exceed Even Last Year's All-Time High

The perennially persistent charge brought against the New Deal administration is the injury to home markets and producers effected by its destructive policies of trade. Pro and anti-administration Congressmen have hurled the charge frequently during the last session of Congress.

Under the reciprocal trade agreements, the American market has seen great increases in the supply of foreign cattle, milk, eggs, pork, hams and other agricultural products.

The following import figures of the Department of Commerce show the increase in foreign imports in the two years following the Reciprocal Trade agreements:

	1934	1936
Cattle, head	59,444	399,113
Hogs, lbs.	1,601	17,446,457
Meat products, lbs.	65,362,000	152,459,000
Beef, lbs.	140,474	3,977,277
Pork, lbs.	127,746	12,944,846
Canned Meats, lbs.	46,777,875	87,919,846
Pork, hams, shoulders, and bacon, lbs.	969,869	26,087,850
Milk:		
Condensed, lbs.	309,873	2,244,787
Dried and Malted, lbs.	6,439	24,583,855
Cheese, lbs.	47,533,000	59,849,000
Eggs:		
In the shell, doz.	196,843	345,762
Whole, dried, lbs.	1,131	533,075
Yolks, dried, lbs.	2,319,967	4,901,547
Yolks, frozen, lbs.	393,222	804,780
Albumen, dried, lbs.	402,531	2,538,136
Corn, bushels	2,959,000	31,471,000
Wheat, bushels	18,542,000	52,980,000
Barley Malt, lbs.	193,728,000	301,767,000
Wool and Mohair, lbs.	109,401,000	257,725,000

The above figures have shown the trend of the trade policies with foreign nations. The figures were available to the Agricultural Department, as well as to the State Department, when the question of the renewal of the Trade Agreements act came up last spring.

The imports of hogs in 1936 were more than a 1,000,000 per cent higher than they were in 1934, and a hundred times as much fresh pork was likewise imported into this country. Grain imports, while not showing as great an increase, kept in step with livestock and food imports. Considering the value of American consumption of home produce to American prosperity, the figures for the first half of this year, as compared to 1936, show an almost deliberate tendency, on the part of administration authorities, to let the farmer worry about his own produce and prosperity. Following is a comparison of the imports during the first half of 1937 and of 1936:

	6 Months Ending with June	
Commodity and Unit	1936	1937
Cattle, head	289,000	309,000
Fresh Pork, lbs.	5,851,000	10,569,000
Beef, canned, including Corned Beef, lbs.	50,511,000	42,737,000
Preserved pork, hams, shoulders, bacon, lbs.	10,977,000	24,997,000
Cream, gallons	6,000	57,000
Milk, condensed, lbs.	838,000	783,000
Milk, dried, malted, lbs.	14,531,000	2,733,000
Fulter, lbs.	4,979,000	9,592,000
Cheese, lbs.	24,852,000	23,710,000
Eggs, dried whole, lbs.	212,000	365,000
Egg yolks, dried, lbs.	2,157,000	2,786,000
Egg yolks, frozen, lbs.	245,000	940,000
Egg albumen, dried, lbs.	970,000	1,422,000
Corn, bushels	355,000	75,000
Milled rice, lbs.	7,979,000	36,593,000
Wheat, bushels	146,000	1,435,000
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat, barrels	409,000	730,000
Wheat flour, other, barrels	1,595,000	1,244,000
Biscuits and crackers, lbs.	2,313,000	2,854,000
Potatoes, white, lbs.	21,965,000	23,250,000

Buck Passing Continues As Costs Advance

The buck passing that tosses the blame for the farmers' plight around from the Senate to Secretary Wallace and back to Senator Bankhead of cotton-control fame, is duplicated in the consumers' counsel division of the A. A. A. The cost of living is advancing too rapidly and someone has got to be blamed.

The government blames business, business blames government policy and added tax burdens and higher wages. Labor submits that wages do not advance with the speed of living costs.

The American Federation of Labor announces that "any worker whose pay envelope this fall does not bring him 5 per cent more than last fall, will be forced to a lower living standard."

A unique contribution is offered by D. E. Montgomery, director of the A. A. A. consumers' counsel, who thinks that a buyers' strike against the higher living costs might be a good idea, and "form a very real public service."

New AAA to Resemble Old In Many Ways

Tobacco, Corn and Wheat Are Among Crops to Be Limited by Congress At Next Session

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, and his department are busy outlining the new A. A. A. program of the administration. Farm committeemen who have been present at the conferences, report that only experts will be able to distinguish the 1938 program from the A. A. A.

The new act will measure production by acreage. The 34,192,000 acres of cotton land planted this year will be reduced to 30 million or less. Department officials believe that this will "keep the yield down" to 12 million bales.

Senator John B. Bankhead of Alabama, who announced early in September that he would introduce the compulsory control bill for cotton at the next Congress, would not have future harvests exceed 10 million bales.

Corn acreage probably will be limited to 10 per cent of the five year average (103,419,000 acres). This year's corn acreage was 96,146,000.

Plans are also under discusson to reduce tobacco, potato, and wheat acreage.

Simultaneous with the announcement of crop control, came Secretary Wallace's report that a 9 cent loan on cotton and a maximum subsidy of 3 cents, would be available for farmers willing to comply with government crop control.

The loans, at 4 per cent, will mature July 31, 1938. To receive the subsidy, the farmer will have to sell his crop before July 1, present the sales slips to the A. A. A., and request a subsidy payment of the difference between his sales price and 12 cents a pound. If the price should go below 9 cents a pound, the subsidy will bring the total sale profit to less than 12 cents a pound, as 3 cents is the top subsidy payment.

The loans and subsidies were offered more as a peace offering to Southern voters than as a real farm aid. Stressed in every mention of a loan was the necessity of a pledge for Congressmen and their borrowing constituents, to support government control.

Arizona Indians Learn to Farm

SACATON, ARIZ.—Indian students who have previously acquired their agricultural education in the classroom, are now able to experience practical application of this knowledge while at school. Myrthus W. Evans, who became teacher of agriculture at Sacaton agency high school, last fall, decided that his pupils could progress more rapidly if in addition to their classwork they could have the real experience.

The resulting organization, Future Indian Farmers of America, is expected to spread to the Indian reservations in other states. To date the pupils have completed 130 projects in cotton, barley and melon growing; gardening, poultry and livestock breeding.

The People Speak . . . .

Vacation Is Well Deserved

To the Editor:

Thanks is due to the editorial staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE for its kind expression in a recent article entitled: "An Editor Takes a Vacation."

Father Coughlin's friends will agree with you that he has carried his exceptional program from Royal Oak to all corners of this country and beyond, into other lands.

We try to realize, but cannot experience the mental and physical strain which he has so patiently endured year after year, in the task of trying to educate those who still fail to understand.

Father Coughlin has worked hard for us and we owe him our gratitude, encouragement and support in this splendid movement.

He is willing to stand by and help us, but we must do our part.

Let us all do our best to conduct a nation-wide chain of Social Justice councils for profitable and educational discourses along lines that will enable us to combat those who would destroy our democracy.

—Ada E. McDonnell.

Boston, Mass.

Money Platform Not To Hurt President

To the Editor:

Without hesitation I wish to state that our family is well pleased with the continued improvement of SOCIAL JUSTICE publication — especially through the use in the form of questions, on the "Reconstruction of the Social Order" by Pope Pius XI.

All other newspapers are left unread until I have finished reading the truth contained in SOCIAL JUSTICE the day it is received.

What astonishes me most is that many people seem to think that when you speak the truth concerning money matters, you wish to harm the President, when as a matter of fact you wish to help him and our country much more than his supposed-to-be political friends.

—Phil Althoff.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Social Justice Opposed to Bigotry

To the Editor:

I noticed in the August 30 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE that Mr. Morton Dworshak opines that the Pope's picture should be removed from SOCIAL JUSTICE. He thinks that he can then get "some very good, intelligent people" to read it. He adds that "you must free the paper of all vestiges of Catholicism."

I fear that Mr. Dvorshak has overestimated the "goodness" and the "intelligence" of the people among whom he moves. If they object to the Pope's picture and the Catholic spirit in the principles of social justice, they can be neither good, nor particularly intelligent, and I would advise Mr. Dworshak not to waste his time on them.

A good and intelligent person is not prejudiced or bigoted, and accepts honorable principles from any honorable source. No doubt Mr. Dworshak in his zeal to spread social justice, reasons that he must cater to the narrow-mindedness of some. **You cannot divorce social justice from Catholicity any more than you can separate Catholicity from Christianity or from truth.** Take Catholicity away from social justice and you also destroy social justice.

I would suggest that Mr. Dworshak read the following words of the great Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell, to those of his people who are inclined to be bigoted. "Bigotry," says the great patriot and martyr, "has no head and cannot think, no heart and cannot feel. When she moves it is in wrath, when she pauses it is amidst ruin. Her prayers are curses, her God is a demon, her communion is death, her vengeance is eternity, her decalogue written in the blood of her victims, and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon a kindred rock to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation."

—Rev. Aubert, O. F. M.

Madison, Ill.

Hartford Church Bans Paper Sale

To the Editor:

On Sunday, August 29, 1937, when the parishioners came out of St. Justin's Catholic Church on Blue Hills avenue, they bought their SOCIAL JUSTICE papers as usual. A quick glance at the front page soon brought "oh's" and "why's" and how's,' but nobody could supply an answer.

On the front page of each paper was glued a typewritten notice which read: **"There will be no more SOCIAL JUSTICE papers sold in front of this church. People wishing to buy the paper will have to buy it elsewhere or subscribe for it.'**

We waited until the following Sunday, and sure enough, no paper.

Who is behind this?

Mrs. M. E. Stickney.

Hartford, Conn.

Editor's Note: Opposition to the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE at Catholic churches has always been a mystery to this office. True, SOCIAL JUSTICE is not a "church paper" but no diocesan or national church publication in this country has done more to make known the encyclical teachings of the two greatest pontiffs of the church, nor can anyone challenge the Christian philosophy of this secular publication. Violent opposition, therefore, from Catholic sources has never been explained satisfactorily. Investigation usually discloses some local situation peculiar to the community. Permission of the pastor must always be obtained by dealers before attempting to distribute SOCIAL JUSTICE on church premises. The official Catholic Directory lists the pastor of St. Justin's as the Rev. Francis P. Nolan, 230 Blue Hills avenue, Hartford, Conn. Inquiry as to the reason for this sudden parish ban on SOCIAL JUSTICE should be made of him.

Education Incomplete Without "Money" Facts

To the Editor:

I am writing in regard to a letter of Mr. John Marchmont in SOCIAL JUSTICE for August 13. I do not wish to criticize Mr. Marchmont for he is interested in social justice.

But he says: "These workers are for the most part ignorant aliens—Italians, Poles, Jews, and the general overflow of southern Europe who once were admitted wholesale into this country to further the designs of the Communist leaders."

I'm afraid that he does not make himself clear to the general public. He should tell them that this element was imported to this country in box cars by the money changers and they are not to blame for their ignorance. They are only as ignorant as the corrupted money system led them to be.

However, Mr. Marchmont, it is better for every true American citizen to hate ignorance and try to stamp it out of existence, than to mention races of people. They are not to blame.

We of social justice should love people of all creeds and nationalities. That is the social justice way of getting places; and every man or woman who receives a college degree or even a high school diploma should not consider himself educated, unless he understands "Money."

Sophia Geweniger.

Detroit, Michigan.

Communists Alone Recognize Poverty

To the Editor:

There are some things about Russia and Communism, such as atheism, widespread political terrorism, that are repugnant to any liberty loving American.

But we must not forget that Communism recognizes the existence of the greatest social crime of our times (poverty in the midst of plenty) while the reactionary industrial and financial barons of America have their ears and hearts closed to any program to remedy this idiotic state of affairs. They oppose Communism not because they sincerely believe in liberty and justice, but because they know Communism would interfere with their economic privileges.

However, when once the real exploiting capitalists—the finance capitalists—are deprived of the privilege of making people starve when surrounded by an abundance of good things of life, Communism as a movement will peter out because its main criticism against modern society, admittedly a reasonable one, will no longer be valid.

—Theodore Bozyan.

Newport, R. I.

Never Mind the Wars Abroad

To the Editor:

I read the Hon. J. Parnell Thomas' speech on un-American activities on the Congress page. What this country needs is a few more representatives like Mr. Thomas, with the courage to speak their consciences.

If we are going to declare a war, we had better declare it against the Communists and other alien radicals right here in the United States.

—Owen J. Smith.

Attleboro, Mass.

Questions and Answers

W. K. Kelsey, in his Commentator article in the Detroit News of September 14, states:

"The Constitution says that federal judges shall hold their offices 'during good behavior,' and it is difficult to see how anything Justice Black may have done before his appointment and confirmation can be brought against him to deprive him of his seat. Even if he is still a member of the Klan, does that constitute bad behavior within the meaning of the Constitution? Is there any statute which such membership violates?"

How does SOCIAL JUSTICE answer this question?

—Ellen M. Dean.

Detroit, Mich.

Answer:

The first official act of Justice Black is his oath of office. This oath cannot be valid in the light of his other oath to support the principles of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Constitution states in Article VI, Section 3:

". . . All executives and **judicial officers,** both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

As an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Senator Black took oath to support the Constitution, which provides that no religious test be required as a qualification for public office and also provides, in the First Amendment, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

But the same Mr. Black is already bound by the Ku Klux Klan oath to disqualify from public office and trust any person not white and Protestant. A man cannot absolve himself from a solemn oath to his God, even a Klan oath.

Constitution Needs Enforcement More Than Amendments

To the Editor:

Many of us remember the World War which was waged to make the world "safe for democracy," and at no time since has the world been free from war, chaos and confusion. At this time we are transporting troops to China to protect financial interests, and again we see humanity slaughtered in China and Spain because the world has not been made safe for democracy.

The newspapers, which have dismally failed the people, are sponsoring a program in opposition to our administration, and have surrounded themselves with the best talent for that purpose. They most eagerly quote our long lived and most valued Constitution, and the supreme court judges who have interpreted the by-laws for centuries; however, they evade the slightest mention of penalizing the political violators who have placed their hands on the Holy Bible and have sworn to the best of their ability to be guided by the principles prescribed therein.

Why do they not agitate a term in Siberia or any other drastic penalty for a politician who may violate his trust and sacred oath of office, rather than tolerate an unjust world war and slaughter our best manhood. Our Constitution has stood the test of time, and will again prove a valuable document when we again respect it, and when we demand that those we elect to represent us do equally respect it. Our Constitution was not drawn and adopted to protect graft corruption and concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

If we have faith in our Constitution let's back Father Coughlin and other true Americans and bring our government back to the people as intended.

Our Constitution has value only to the extent of its enforcement, as has the deed to your home which if unoccupied and neglected will rot with age, and a thorough renovation will be in order before habitation may be effected.

Our abiding faith and determination to severely penalize those who violate their oath of office will eliminate the grafter, exterminate corruption, banish wars and drive the money changers out of the temple, and again our people will be fed, clothed and housed and there will not be starvation in the midst of plenty.

Are we interested in the enforcement of our Constitution?

—G. W. Wynhoff.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Repeats Charges Against Reds in Transport Organization

To the Editor:

I am the writer who last July said through an issue of your valuable paper, that the Transport Workers Union was not a labor union, but only another Communist controlled organization.

I said Quill, its president, was put there by the "party" for window-dressing in order to hook in the 75 per cent of the Catholic and Irish Americans working in the transit industry of New York city, which was since verified by Thomas O'Shea, a former president (and has not as yet been contradicted by Quill or the "comrades").

I also made the statement used in the September 6 issue, concerning the man and woman who rang our door bell and tried to force us to buy the Daily Worker.

In a later issue I was answered by a D. J. H. who, I presume, may be a comrade, and again by a Mr. Burke who comes to the rescue of the T. W. U. and wants to sidestep the Communistic motives of the leaders of the T. W. U.

Once again, may I let both D. J. H. and Mr. Burke know that they cannot whitewash those angels of the Communist party, now known as the American Labor party, under whose emblem Mr. Quill and others are running for councilmen at the next election. D. J. H. and Mr. Burke, you have been no more intimate with Quill, Santo, and Hogan than I have. I grew up with the T. W. U. from its infancy. They started from scratch and were financed by the party when dues were only 10 cents a week — with more non-transit so-called officers than members.

You men were as far as the back door, on 80 East 11th street, but I went around by the front, and all the way to the so-called executive meetings and delegates' council meetings. I made shop gate organization speeches, including same at Union Square, left-wing Labor Day rallies.

It got to the point that I felt that I had to either join the Communist party or get out, so I walked out **(was not thrown out).**

If you gentlemen knew what you were talking about (unless of course, you are "comrades"), you would thumb your noses and walk out of this organization and join a real labor union that would look for a six day week **instead of signing agreements for a seven day week, as the T. W. U. has done here in New York** just to get a closed shop and collect more dues to be sent to David Dubinsky for his friends in Spain or Russia.

Mr. Burke and D. J. H., I repeat with additional proof that the T. W. U. is not a labor union, but a fake and is controlled and operated by the Communist and American Labor party while the rank and file swallow the bait, hook, line, and sinker!

—M. J. M.

New York, N. Y.

Aliens Plot to Reap Gold, Stock Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

of approximately $20 per ounce of gold, they could sell their securities at the same low price in dollars at which they purchased them and they would have made approximately 75 per cent profit; that is to say they would receive for their dollar balances 75 per cent more gold than they paid!

But they can do a lot better than this. They can, on favorable occasions, dispose of their considerable holdings at, or near, the present high market price, a little at a time, accumulating large cash balances in dollars. Then when they have these cash balances, start their propaganda for a return to the gold standard, and if our government falls for it, can withdraw these balances in gold paying only $20 per ounce for the gold instead of the price at which they sold it—$35. **They would not only make a killing on the stock manipulation, but would almost double their profits on the gold manipulation** — get all their gold back and most of the gold we had before they began buying our securities.

Something Behind Government's Policy

Something like this has all along been behind the government's refusal to put into circulation our huge gold holdings. This group of international pirates controls not only the central banks and the treasuries of all Europe, but also our own Treasury! They manipulate legislative bodies and make monkeys out of the most sincere rulers and politicians of our leading nations with the ease that an expert checker player leads his opponent into a fatal jam.

In the current newspapers is announced a "reversal of policy" by the Treasury. The Treasury has been "sterilizing" gold — taking it out of the hands of the bankers by trading them interest-bearing short term bonds for it. The Treasury is now buying these bonds back with this same sterilized gold "to maintain an easy money market." There is always a plausible reason given for these movements.

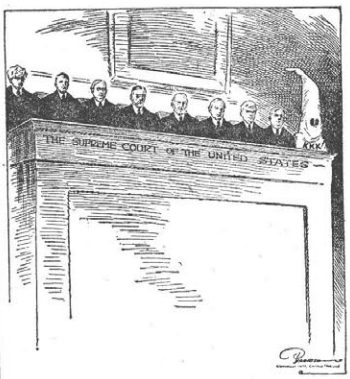
Officials Either Dumb or Obedient

What are the inside facts? Very simple. Some time back the big city banks had too much gold resulting from European buying of our securities. They induced the Treasury to pay them interest on it under the camouflage of "preventing possible bank credit inflation." The naive financial editors of the country fell for this "hooey" and enthusiastically furnished the propaganda setting. Now that Europe has been selling some of these securities, the bankers want the gold back to make remittances, and so they trade their bonds back to our Treasury for the "sterilized" gold. In the meantime we have paid them interest on it.

You may wonder how this group of international hi-jackers is able to pull off this kind of petty larceny. Very simple. **They support for our highest offices men who are either too dumb to know what is going on, or men who will do as they are told.** In any case they always have in the Treasury a few of their hand-picked agents as assistants, advisers, technicians, etc.

Mr. Morgenthau wouldn't know, of course. When first appointed he boasted to this writer and to many others that he "knew nothing about finance or banking." He has given abundant proof of the accuracy of his boast. Taking our gold stock away from Mr. Morgenthau would require, for this group of international short change artists, about the same comparative dexterity which an A-1 pickpocket would require to steal a four-months-old baby's rattle — when the baby wasn't looking.

NEWS CARTOONS OF THE WEEK



"The BLACK Robe of Justice"
—From the Chicago Tribune.

"The Imperial Edict"
—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Tax Exempt Bonds Hit In New Law

(Continued from Page 1)

ors, and proposes elimination of the "community property" loophole permitted in eight states.

Great Wealth Evades Taxation

In the eight states which do not tax community property, a man can split his income with his wife. Couples with large incomes thus escape high surtaxes. The loss of revenue due to this discrimination against residents of the remaining 40 states runs into millions of dollars, according to government experts.

But the most glaring loophole, of course, is the exemption of government bonds. This accounts for the inability of the government to levy on a great part of the invested capital of the nation.

Message to Councils

(Continued from Page 3)

compelled, despite the steady improvement of machinery, to work by the day or by the hour at a fixed daily or hourly wage. He was paid not for what he produced, in conjunction with the capitalist's machinery, but on the basis of how long he worked.

To date, this erroneous policy of "pay-while-you-work" is still employed and practically unquestioned even by labor leaders. On the living annual wage nothing has been done as yet by our present administration. The reason that nothing has been done is that the backbone, the nerve center of the industrial empire is banker-controlled. The bankers who sit upon the boards of directors, who oftentimes dictate the policies of industry, have never rubbed shoulders with the laborer at his lathe, nor evolved with the industrialists the scientific and stupendous plans for production of which they are ignorant. The bankers' minds are concentrated solely upon profit making without regard to the rights of those whose efforts produce real wealth.

* * *

Therefore, before the laboring men in this nation can hope to obtain a just, living annual wage they must unshackle themselves from the fetters which bind them to the heresy of production at a profit for the bankers and the stockholders. Labor must play a prominent and successful part in restoring to Congress the right to coin and regulate the value of money before it can hope to secure a just, living annual wage. While we are ready to grant that uncontrolled mass production and the compound profit system, which is practiced in many instances by industrialists, are likewise causes of the exploitation of labor, we emphatically maintain that the prime cause is the private control of money.

Likewise we maintain that private industry must submit to government regulation. Industrial corporations besought the state for the charter under which they operate. What the state creates the state can regulate. Government must regulate trade and commerce to avoid unjust competition and all-powerful monopolies. Government must regulate factories to certify that sanitary conditions exist, that child labor is banned, that a minimum, decent, annual, American wage is paid.

* * *

THE problem of production has been solved. It is up to our generation, through our government, to solve the problem of distribution of profits not only to the owners and stockholders but also to the laborers and mechanics, thereby enabling all to live prosperously even when the wheels of industry have ceased operating. Direct action, based upon Christian principles, must be put into imediate operation so that the hours for all engaged in mass production may be shortened and that an annual wage system that is just and equitable will be established, thus permitting the American workman to preserve the American standard of living and enabling him to look forward to the day when he, too, will be a property owner.

Industry must meet the just demands of labor. Industry and labor must work together for neither can long survive without removing the prime obstacle to just labor conditions, namely, the private control of money. The purchasing power of our nation must be controlled by our government so that demand may equal supply.

Therefore, to labor, Social Justice Councils say that the forcefulness of our energies will be expended to institute a just, living, annual wage. To the industrialists, Social Justice Councils say that our entire strength will be concentrated to break the powers of the central bankers who have ruled industry and ruined labor.

Unless, standing together, employer and employe win this battle against the private controllers of money everything worth living and fighting for will be lost irrevocably.

We See By the Papers

Robert S. Allen in The Nation:

"The audacious rout of his whole program has left the President angry and embittered. Men close to him say they have never seen him so aroused. The capital abounds with reports of his ire. The story is told that when Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, recently called on the President, he took his caller sharply to task for abandoning the liberalism of 'old man Scripps' and going reactionary. It is related that Senator Tom Connally, long-haired bellower from Texas and Senator 'Cotton Ed' Smith, Tory chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, ran into unexpected tongue-lashings when they hot-footed it to the White House to demand government loans after the break in the cotton market. Even the newspapermen have been caustically rebuked.

"What the President is going to do about his rebuffs and mauling at the hands of the reactionaries in Congress besides bawling out the Howards, Connallys, and 'Cotton Ed' Smith is a subject in which they as well as his liberal supporters are intensely interested. In the opinion of this writer he is going to do a lot about it. He has already begun to hit back. The appointment of Senator Black to the Supreme Court vacancy was the first blow.

"The hard-hitting Alabama liberal was not seriously considered for the place until the President's fury against the reactionary Southern Democrats boiled over. Had the Southern coterie not destroyed his legislative program and challenged his continued leadership of the Democratic party, the President would not have named Black. But angered to fighting pitch by obstructionism and revolt, he threw the Alabama New Dealer into their faces as the first gauge of battle."

Wasn't It Always Up to the Voter?

From the Chicago Tribune:

"There will be no reprisals against Senators and Representatives who opposed the President at the last session of Congress," Postmaster General James A. Farley said today in sly tones that carried the implication that the administration expects every voter to do his duty and defeat the President's opponents at primary elections.

"Farley said that the Democratic national committee does not participate in primary elections.

"'There will be no reprisals,' the party chairman said. **'It's up to the voters to decide who they want returned to represent them.'"**

Too Much Evidence Of Reds in C. I. O.

From The Evangelist:
(Official organ of the Albany diocese)

"Complaint made by John Brophy, a Catholic C. I. O. leader who has been falsely accused of Communism, that the Catholic press is doing too much shouting about Communism, is not too convincing.

"There has been more reason for this guarded attitude toward the C. I. O. than he is willing to admit. There would be far less fury and storm about Communism if there were less evidence of its influence in labor circles and fewer instances of its tactics in industrial disputes."

"There are Communists serving as C. I. O. organizers and not always have they been curbed from even denouncing the Church openly in their dealings with workers. These frequent Red flashes have naturally served as warnings to editors and leaders to be on their guard against deep-seated trouble."

A 'Balanced' Budget Is Government Myth

Nation's Spending Is Racing Ahead of Its Daily Income

By the Financial Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — We read and hear a lot about "balancing" the budget of the nation, but all this talk doesn't lessen the growing deficit problem nor the fact that it is all predicated on borrowings and debt which is costing the taxpayers of America a hard billion a year in interest alone.

Now, charging interest on a loan of fictitious money which the lender created by a stroke of a fountain pen is the purest form of usury. In other words, the lender reaps where he did not sow. It is, in reality, a breach against the commandment **"Thou shalt not steal."**

Careful Propaganda Conceals Facts

We also know that the principal opponents to necessary and just banking reform, and the establishment of an honest money system, are not only those who do not understand what is going on, but the alert and vicious vigilance of a thoroughly informed banking group which confuses and deceives by propaganda, for its own self-interest.

Only recently, the Treasury "converted" $817,483,500 — nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars. Now this converting and refunding is simply borrowing, pure and simple, no matter what kind of high-sounding terms they use.

And all the while, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., blandly announces to the press boys "that the higher interest trend on these government borrowings contains no threat to the federal budget."

Repudiation Only Outlook

All of these fictitious borrowings are costing real money in the form of interest and interest is the plus that is produced by real labor to make real wealth. On this hangs the real tale of what is happening to the federal government's carefully prepared budget. A budget in balance has been "just around the corner" for the last eight years. And judging from the manipulation and subsidies and bounties that the government is handing out to various groups, it will be a long time before it is balanced.

Anybody knows that a business whose expenditures exceed its income day after day, week after week, month after month and, especially like our governmental bodies, year after year, is headed for bankruptcy and—in the case of the biggest "concern" in the world where millions of people are involved—into revolution!

Emergencies Become Permanent

The federal budget, a glance reveals, no longer is a simple catalog of income and outgo of expenses needed to provide services for trade, industry, commerce, and the army and navy.

The budget today is topheavy with subsidies for special groups, with machinery for giving more and more control to these gigantic credit institutions which are in a position to market or buy as many as half a billion industrial shares a day, thus making all industrial undertakings dependent on their will. Consider what concentrated power these groups now possess!

Where is the money going? More and more of it is going for what the Treasury describes under the heading of "General Expenditures." These are moving in ever widening circles, first on the pretext of emergency and then into the more permanent classification. The Social Security Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps with $350-million on a permanent basis, the Agricultural Adjustment Program with $500-million on a permanent basis, the Tennessee Valley Authority with how much (?), and the Railroad Retirement Act, are now listed as part of the regular governmental establishment.

Then, there is a wholly new angle to the budget picture as contained in the Daily Statements of the Treasury. These are broken down into the three following classifications: **"Revolving Funds," "Transfers to Trust Accounts"** and **"Debt Retirements."**

Security Tax Proves Gold Mine

Under **Revolving Funds** comes the various lending activities of the government such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is starting to find collections a tough proposition, the Commodity Credit Corporation which is making loans on cotton to the tune of $130-million and later on corn. It is easy to see how this part of the budget alone will throw the suave figures of President Roosevelt into a cocked hat.

Then comes the category: **"Transfer to Trust Accounts,"** which involves no cash outgo. This is set up for such acts as the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act. Actual cash money comes rolling into this account from payroll taxes, and what does the Secretary of the Treasury do with this money which is supposedly to be set aside for the benefit of old age dependents and retired railroad employes? Why he goes ahead and uses it for operating expenses and finds it very convenient to put a paper I.O.U. in the drawer. In the first two months of this fiscal year, the Treasury has used $250-million and more than a billion will have been dissipated for governmental agencies—many of which are only pay-roll bureaus—before the end of the year.

This has proven a gold mine to the Treasury department. The Act is so worded that the Secretary of Treasury and a couple of stooges have the complete direction of this fund—in other words, to use as he sees fit. What a set-up! Twenty-five million employees kicking in every week **under a check-off system just as vicious as John L. Lewis' to share the cost of government and to pay tribute and interest to the money lenders who do not even lend real money, but only paper promises.**

Nation's Debts Go Unpaid

As for the item **"Debt Retirements"** this is more or less of another joke. To date a paltry $30-thousand dollars has been applied against $25-million a year ago this date. Is it any wonder that the national debt stands over $37-billion today? There isn't that much real money in existence. There is only about $6-billion in actual money and the rest is bookkeeping entries of the money-lenders who control this national life-blood — the credit of America.

The propaganda is that the President is trying to give what the "haves" have to those who "have-not." This is only the pretext. The results speak for themselves. There are still at least 10-million unemployed and 15-million on relief and nearly one-half of America living on or below the subsistence level. Why? Because of the money that is being sapped by these all-powerful governmental agencies and given to pressure groups while the vast majority fight for the meager supply of real money. There is only $50.32 per capita in circulation today.

Balancing the budget is a myth—pure and simple. It can't be done under our present set-up and those in power who state they will are guilty of gross deceit and deception.

Depression Plot Destroyed One-Third of Nation's Money

From Prof. Irving Fisher's "100 Per Cent Money"

"Many people imagine that check-book money is really money and really in the bank.

* * *

"An essential part of this depression has been the shrinkage from the 23 (in 1929) to the 15 billions (in 1933) in check-book money, that is, the wiping out of 8 billions of dollars of the nation's chief circulating medium which we all need as a common highway for business.

* * *

"This loss or destruction of 8 billions of check-book money has been realized by few and seldom mentioned. There would have been big newspaper headlines if 8 thousand miles out of 23 thousand miles of railway had been destroyed. Yet such a disaster would have been a small one compared with the destruction of 8 billions out of 23 billions of our main monetary highway. **That destruction of 8 billion dollars of what the public counted on as their money was the chief sinister fact in the depression from which followed the two chief tragedies, unemployment and bankruptcies.**

* * *

"This destruction of check-book money was not something natural and inevitable; it was due to a faulty system.

* * *

"What makes the trouble is the fact that the bank lends not money, but merely a promise to furnish money on demand—**money it does not possess.** The banks can build upon their meagre cash reserves an inverted pyramid of such 'credit,' that is, check-book money, the volume of which can be inflated and deflated."

A Big Banker Talks Confidentially To His Friends About the 'Racket'

(The following article is a paraphrase of an article by George Hickling of the Social Credit Newspaper.)

"Gentlemen," said the Big Banker to his financial friends, "we are facing a crisis — the markets are glutted with goods in spite of unprecedented unemployment, and there is no doubt whatever that if we permit this situation to persist and grow, those Social Justice advocates will use it, and the people will find out what we must succeed in concealing—whatever it may cost."

Here the Big Banker paused to let the significance of his opening words sink in. He noted each of his colleagues was listening intently.

"If I remind you, gentlemen, of the activities of the Social Justice movement on the one hand, and on the other of the immense potentialities of modern science and the use of machine power in production, you will realize the extent of the danger now confronting us.

"Happily for us, neither the producers or the consumers, as a whole, realize the meaning of the machine in production, or the meaning of our bank-credit relating to price-building and marketing.

If the People Wake Up . . .

"The danger is close at this moment owing to the simultaneous presence (in an obvious way) of unemployment, poverty in the midst of plenty, and the Social Justice movement; and to us, the picture of the people realizing that the machine in production and adequate money can free them forever from economic fear and want and from the power we hold by the wage-system in forcing them to work to our will or starve—I say, to us, this picture is terrifying in the extreme, for there exists no doubt whatever that if ever the people see this clearly—they will act—and our day of power, power to rule, power to reward, power to withhold, power to promote our good servants into high places, power to punish, will be gone! The people—mind you, gentlemen, the common people—will be free!

"They will have access, not only to the abundance machine production has made possible, but to considerable leisure, also, and thereby acquire power to develop a culture of their own choosing!

"Gentlemen, this prospect is so appalling, carrying, as it does, a threat to the very foundations of our civilization, that I know you will forgive me if I stress again the nature of the danger.

"I say, if ever the people, as a whole, glimpse the potentialities of machine-power in production and adequate money, which the Social Justice movement has so aptly expressed in their powerful phrases, **'Congress shall have the power to coin and regulate the value of money and not a handful of private bankers,'** then the people will demand the reality they visualize with such a power of unity and insistence that all the forces we can muster will be powerless to resist their will.

Must Control Crops

"This situation is desperate, and we must act so as to confuse the issue, **we must plan economically and politically; we must restrict production—control crops."**

"We must be careful, however, to hide our motive of restriction, we must pretend we are planning for higher prices, then we shall get the willing support of the producers, for by dazzling their eyes with promises of bigger returns, bigger financial profits, and so on, they will support crop control legislation under the illusion that we are planning high prices for their benefit, **for neither the farmers, the industrialists, or even the astute politicians, realize the obvious truth that more money cannot be collected from the purses of the consumer than is put in."**

"But what about the consumers?" asked one of the listening circle. "Won't they resist the paying of higher prices for their food, clothing, rent, and so on?"

"Oh, no," said the Big Banker. "They will accept our orthodox teaching that if there isn't much food coming in the market they must pay more money to get a bit of what there is.

"We Must Blame Lack of Planning"

"The law of 'supply and demand' will appear quite reasonable to them, for by the time they notice the increase in prices, our restriction policy will have been quietly legislated under another name, such as —er—say 'crop control.' Further, we must blame the present trouble on the absence of planning in industry, without, of course, mentioning the objectives of planning; we will finance a few bright progressive societies and disinterested groups, and so on. Next, we arrange centers of authority from whom there will be no appeal, but these, like the statutes that will give them power, must have names quite different to the purpose for which they are formed—'Production Control Boards' —'Marketing Boards'—Etc, anything but the word restriction.

"We must prevent the common people becoming aware of superabundance. **That phrase 'want in the midst of plenty' is already too well known to the masses.** Rather than have the markets glutted before the eyes of the consumers, our legislatures must make it impossible or illegal to grow so much—and so on; in other words, we must keep up the illusion. We must plan work, but work of a kind that won't glut up our home markets with consumable goods. For example, machinery for export, armaments, and especially public works as that keeps the people deluded that we are at least making an effort to fight unemployment.

"We must sabotage the productive power of agriculture somehow, but the main king-pin of our plan is 'Restrict production of the goods by which the people live.' Our motive slogan will be 'to raise and maintain prices' lest 'the bottom falls out of the market.'

"The whole technique, gentlemen, being designed to confuse, to mislead, and to spread generally a smoke-screen over the four elements of unemployment, poverty, plenty, and adequate money, which while they are simultaneously present, threaten the power we wield.

"Gentlemen, that is all, the meeting is adjourned."

Federal Crop Control Is Inevitable, Says President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aug. 4.—Federal crop control is inevitable, President Roosevelt declared at his press conference yesterday afternoon, if the country's economics are to be preserved.

Federal control measures are necessary, he said, because with heavy crop surpluses forcing down prices half the nation would have its buying power dried up. He said crop control is necessary for cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, and other farm products.

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume IV. No. 6. Royal Oak, Michigan September 27, 1937

Roosevelt Upsets Precedents Banning Executive Lobbying

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

terest of the nation has never been so generally and so intently riveted on any one subject.

* * *

The President was on trial before his people, but his keen political mind was dimmed by some more pressing consideration and he failed to realize his position.

He chose his man, not on a basis of his eminent fitness to sit on the Court of last resort, but in pursuit of his original plan to get favorable decisions from the Court on New Deal legislation.

Not only that; he resorted to the refinement of political smartness (for which he is famed above all else); he decided not only to have his type of man but to nominate that type of man under circumstances which would put his senatorial opponents under the utmost embarrassment.

So he chose the most slavishly devoted New Dealer in the Senate, Hugo L. Black. Of all the possible candidates Black was the man the President could depend upon to approve the wildest vagaries of the brain trust.

And he was a Senator—that was the smart aspect of the political trick. The Senate traditionally confirms the nomination of one of its own members. The opposition would have to be "discourteous" to oppose the President's appointment.

* * *

Now the President's political smartness is coming home to roost like a buzzard over the portals of the White House.

Documentary evidence has been unearthed and published that Associate Justice Black was, and is, a member of a secret order founded on hate and discrimination.

If the evidence is authentic (as it seems to be) the Supreme Court has not been uplifted—it has been debased as never before in the history of the nation.

The government founded upon freedom of religion, the government "of the people, by the people and for the people," is to administer final justice through the mind of a man who has supposedly pledged himself to hate and persecute nearly half of his fellow citizens.

There is no parallel in history for such a travesty on justice and liberal government.

* * *

A man cannot forever follow an egocentric course without blundering so badly that his fellow men eventually discover his true direction.

In this vast nation a good and liberal man, who would lend dignity to the highest tribunal, can always be found—if the quest is sincerely for that kind of a man.

The appointment of Justice Black does not reflect the President's religious or racial bias—it reflects his unalterable bent for personal supremacy by political smartness.

Great Mace Only Scepter of U.S. Power

From Capitol Bureau of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Seldom noticed by the many visitors who fill the galleries of Congress at each succeeding session, the great Mace of the House of Representatives is one of the most interesting exhibits in the nation's capital.

The mace is the only visible symbol of government authority in the Unitel States. It dates back to 1789, when the first Congress of April 14 of that year adopted a resolution providing for its use. Ever since, the mace has served as the symbol of authority of the sergeant-at-arms, charged with preserving decorum on the floor of the House.

Rods Represent States of Union

The first mace was destroyed in 1814 when British invaders set fire to the Capitol. A wood substitute did service until 1842, when the present mace was made by a famous silversmith of that day. It is about three feet in height and consists of a bundle of ebony rods, representing the States of the Union, on top of which is a silver globe surmounted by an eagle of solid silver with outstretched wings.

The mace is used to quell disorders and altercations between members on the floor. When two excited members are at the point of physical combat, the sergeant-at-arms quickly restores calm by holding the mace between them. This is called "presenting the mace." Never has it failed to subdue belligerent members.

Historians trace the origin of the mace back to the days of the old Roman republic, when roving magistrates stopped in various places to conduct court and impose penalties and punishments on public offenders.

Ancient Symbol Of Roman Lictors

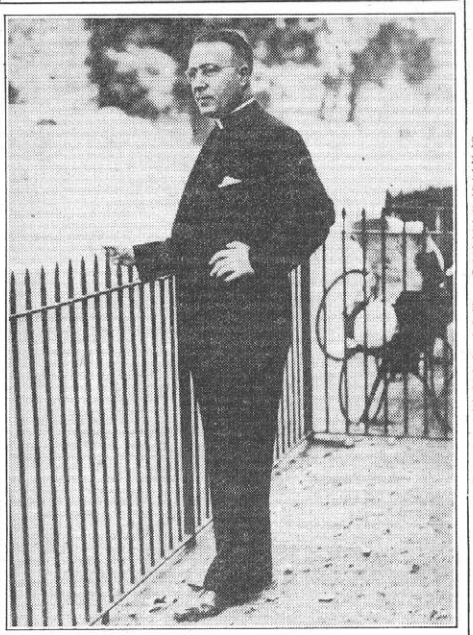
Each magistrate was attended by a body of men, known as lictors, who made arrests and inflicted punishment on citizens found guilty. Each lictor carried a bunch of rods fastened together with thongs. An axe was bound to the outside. The rods were used for scourging, the axe for beheading.

Many turbulent commotions have been halted in the House of Representatives by a prompt "presentation" of the mace. During the war, in the 65th Congress, Representative Tom Heflin of Alabama and Representative Patrick Norton, of North Dakota came near to blows. The sergeant-at-arms interceded with the mace before any damage was done.

Borrowed From English Custom

During the same stormy session, Heflin, a leading advocate of war with Germany, attacked as unpatriotic those members who opposed passage of the resolution which plunged America into the World War. Whereupon Representative John L. Burnett of Heflin's own state asked his colleague why he did not go to war himself. Again the mace had to be resorted to.

"Postcard From London"



Taking a vacation after a strenuous summer of receiving and addressing thousands of pilgrims and tourists to the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan, and from personally editing his national newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Charles E. Coughlin is making a leisured tour of England and France. This Wide World news photo of Fr. Coughlin, snapped in London's famous Hyde Park, may serve as a greeting to all the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

'T. R.', Taft Both Voiced Disapproval

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt has massacred many sacred precedents since he took office but in no one instance has he gone farther afield from the policy of his predecessors than by his approval of lobbying by government officials in the halls of Congress.

A White House pressure group, headed by Tommy Corcoran, the administration's "wunderkind," was constantly at work during the last session of Congress cajoling and coercing members to vote for the president's "must" bills.

How different was the policy of Presidents William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, who issued the following executive orders on the subject:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The White House
January 31, 1902

All officers and employes of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the Executive Departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its Committees, or in any way save through the heads of the Departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The White House
April 8, 1912

It is hereby ordered that petitions or other communications regarding public business addressed to the Congress or to either House or any Committee or member thereof by officers or employes in the civil service of the United States shall be transmitted through the heads of their respective departments or offices, who shall forward them without delay with such comment as they may deem requisite in the public interest. Officers and employe are strictly prohibited either directly or indirectly from attempting to secure legislation, or to influence legislation, except in the manner above described.

—WILLIAM H. TAFT.

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